FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 078 21 April 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Political Observer Bovin Discusses U.S. ABM Plan AA 1
[IZVESTIYA 21 Apr]
Arbatov Interviewed on U.S. Missile Deployment AA 3
[Budapest TV]
NOVOYE VREMYA Comments on NATO Dual Decision AA 4
[Zhilin, 15 Apr]
PRAVDA's Zhukov Interviewed on Disarmament Issues AA 5
First Installment [Sofia TRUD 13 Apr] AA 5
Second Installment [Sofia TRUD 14 Apr] AA 7
Third Installment [Sofia TRUD 15 Apr] AA 9
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hits French Nuclear Arms Policy AA 11
[Leonidov, 19 Apr]
Trilateral Commission Report on Nuclear Arms Noted AA 13
[Kozyakov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Kovalyov: CSCE Draft Needs Certain Improvements CC 1
Geneva UNCTAD Discusses Western Political Pressure CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Moscow Warns of 'Serious Consequences' of MX Decision A 1
Weinberger, Shultz 'Lie' to Congress A 1
Congressmen Cited on MX Program A 2
U.S. 'Democracy, Open Diplomacy' Program Begins A 2
IZVESTIYA Article Discusses U.S. 'Sovietophobia' A 3
[Kondrashov, 17 Apr]
U.S. Opposition to Reagan Arms Policy Noted A 4
[Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 20 Apr]
U.S. Aleutian Island Maneuvers 'Provocative' A 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Apr]

CHINA

USSR Reports on PRC-SRV Border Clashes, Shelling B 1
SRV Protests 'Armed Incursions' B 1
TASS Cites PRC, SRV Sources B 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Clashes [19 Apr] B 1
PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang Arrives in Australia B 2
Soviet Scientists Want Renewed Ties With PRC B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Moscow Criticizes Japan for Escorting U.S. Warships C 1
U.S. Wants Japan To 'Keep Order' in Far East C 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Apr]
U.S. Pressure on Japan [IZVESTIYA 18 Apr] C 2
Army Paper Warns Against Japan's 'Militarization' C 3
[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Apr]
U.S.-ROK Team Spirit Maneuvers Seen as Ominous C 5
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 14 Apr]
Kim Il-song Thanks Soviets at DPRK Plant C 8
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 17 Apr]

SOUTH ASIA

Western 'Progaganda Attacks' Against DRA Criticized D 1
Indian Premier's Message to World Leaders Cited D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Indochina States Seek Peace, Stability for Region E 1
[Agafonov in IZVESTIYA 15 Apr]
'Imperialists' Seek Worsening of SRV-PRC Ties E 2
[Glebov]

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO Announces Mediterranean Military Exercise G 1
France Explodes Nuclear Device at Mururoa Atoll G 1
TASS Report G 1
Official Announcement G 1
TASS Analyzes French Draft Military Program G 1
Soviet-Norwegian Commission Committee 'A Success' G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Comment on U.S. Beirut Embassy Bomb Explosion H 1
[Timoshkin]
U.S. To Expand Military Presence H 1
[Fedorov, Levchenko]
CIA Involvement [Sherbrennikov] H 2

Comment Continues on Israeli 'Threat' to Syria H 3
Stolpovskiy in TRUD [19 Apr] H 3
Lapin Warning H 4
Syria's Bajbuj Continues Visit to USSR H 4
Meeting With Zhukov [IZVESTIYA 20 Apr] H 4
Soviet-Syrian Communique H 5
Soviet Delegation Leaves for Talks in Iraq H 5
Briefs: Sahara Gas Pipeline H 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Shultz Mexico Visit Fails To Produce Results K 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Marks Bay of Pigs Anniversary K 1
[Nikanorov, 19 Apr]
Top Secret U.S. Document on Central America Scored K 3
[PRAVDA 17 Apr]
IZVESTIYA Hits U.S. Central American Policy [16 Apr] K 5
Shitikov Greets Ecuador's Parliamentarians K 7
[IZVESTIYA 17 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Council of Ministers Holds Session 20 April R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on CPSU May Day Slogans [18 Apr] R 2
Recent Leader Appearances, Activities Reported R 4
Aliyev, Demichev Attend Moscow Soiree R 4
Baybakov, Others at Science Meeting R 4
Demichev, Zimyanin Attend Festival R 4
Grishin at Moscow Economic Meeting R 5
Grishin Addresses Moscow Conference R 5
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Mar]
Grishin Attends Railway Workers Meeting R 5
Paper Reports Kapitonov Visit R 5
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 7-10 Apr]
Land Minister Visits Moldavia R 7
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 3 Apr]
Rashidov Addresses Karakalpak Obkom R 7
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 19 Mar]
Rashidov Speech at Consumer Meeting R 7
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 26 Mar]
Romanov Attends Leningrad School Meeting R 8
Shcherbitskiy Inspects Kiev Projects R 8
Zimyanin, Talyzin Mark Society Jubilee R 8
[PRAVDA 20 Apr]
CPSU's Romanov Addresses Leningrad Obkom Meeting R 9
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Mar]
Zhukov Addresses Visting Youth Delegation R 21

Grishin Speaks on Moscow Construction Work R 22
[MOKOSVSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Mar]
Shevardnadze, Kapitonov Speeches Published R 29
[PRAVDA 8 Apr]
Shevardnadze on Need To Improve Cadre Work R 35
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 2 Apr]
Azerbaijan, Other Railroad Officials Disciplined R 36
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Apr]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

USSR Launches Spacecraft Soyuz T-8 20 April U 1
Biographies of Soyuz T-8 Personnel Released U 1
Commander Titov U 1
Flight Engineer Strekalov U 1
Flight Researcher Serebrov U 2
TASS Interviews Soyuz T-8 Personnel 20 April U 2
Commander Titov U 2
Flight Engineer Strekalov U 3
Flight Researcher Serebrov U 3
KOMMUNIST on Energy Generation in Space Cited U 4

POLITICAL OBSERVER BOVIN DISCUSSES U.S. ABM PLAN

PM201649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer A. Bovin under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "Fantasies and Reality"]

[Text] In the summer of 1910 Theodore Roosevelt, then no longer U.S. President, wrote from London to his friend and "successor" William Howard Taft: When I return to the United States I will try to "keep my mind open and my mouth closed." I do not know the outcome of the ex-president's efforts, but the incumbent President (a great admirer of T. Roosevelt, incidentally) is acting in a completely opposite way. There have been many examples of this. The latest is the sensational statement on the project for a wide-scale and highly effective ABM system.

"My predecessors in the Oval Office," R. Reagan said, frequently suggested steps in response to the "threat created by Soviet might." But these steps "were aimed at averting aggression through the prospect of a retaliatory strike." With this approach, the present Oval Office incumbent complained, "our future looks grim." And in order to lighten it, so to speak, "man's spirit must be capable of rising above maintaining relations with other countries and other peoples on the basis of a threat to their existence." Would it not be better, the President exclaimed, "to save people's lives instead of avenging the dead?"

There followed a "rescue operation" plan: On the basis of a high level of technical development "we are embarking on the fulfillment of a program for resisting the horrifying Soviet missile threat with the aid of defensive measures." To be more specific, the tasks consists in creating -- even if many years and even decades are required for the purpose -- an ABM system which could "intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reach our own territory or the territory of our allies." This, the President concluded, "opens up an opportunity for changing the entire course of man's development."

At first glance R. Reagan's logic is impeccable. Well, indeed, why frighten each other with the threat of mutual and, moreover, assured destruction? Would it not be better, having launched special devices with laser or radiation weapons into space, to hide behind an impenetrable defense shield and enjoy guaranteed peace? And people for whom a "first glance" is also the last applauded the President delightedly. "President Ronald Reagan," Lieutenant General (Ret) D. Graham says rapturously, "with literally just a few words has swept onto the garbage heap of history a mass of strategic concepts... thousands of books and articles and projects for new weapons systems and the entire pessimistic mentality of doom as a whole. The idea he has put forward is so full of common sense and so fundamentally important that it seems revolutionary to a world used to the idea of future annihilation in the flames of a gigantic nuclear conflagration."

Being an incorrigible optimist, as befits a retired general, D. Graham resolutely refuses to wait several decades. Indeed, even "exotic lasers" clearly do not please him. Give us just $15 billion he says, and by the end of the eighties, on the basis of existing missiles with thermal target-seeking warheads the United States will have a defense system guaranteeing it against "Judgement Day." The well-known physicist Edward Teller (incidentally, it is his sinister figure which looms behind the President's new ideas) poured a tub of cold water over the retired general. The system Graham suggests, the "father of the hydrogen bomb" gloomily predicted, will cost $100 billion, but the Russians will be able to annihilate it as a cost of just $10 billion.

Indeed, there are not that many hopelessly enraptured retired men like the above-mentioned general. As a rule even those who are as a whole inclined to support the President's idea accompany their agreement with serious reservations. Z. Brzezinski's opinions are typical in this respect. One the one hand, he thinks that Reagan's "risky" initiative will bring the President a "heap of troubles." At the same time Z. Brzezinski considers the President's call to rethink the fundamental premises of the concept of strategic containment quite "important" and calls in turn for the President's speech to be treated "very seriously."

It seems to me, however, that a sizable section of the American public was extremely skeptical about what the President said. "President Reagan's strong desire," THE NEW YORK TIMES states in an editorial, "to cover America and its allies with a reliable antimissile shield...remains an empty dream, an injection of fantasy into politics." This fantasy, commentator A. Lewis develops the idea, is a kind of "mix of an unrealizable dream about technology which does not exist in nature and a confused strategy."

The arguments cited against R. Reagan's proposal may be divided into the technical and the political. The technical arguments boil down to the fact that it is impossible to develop an absolutely reliable ABM system. "It would be a miracle," the famous scientist (Vizner) says, for example, "if we managed to create an ABM system which would destroy 90-95 percent of missiles; the remaining 5-10 percent would be sufficient to totally wipe civilization off the face of the earth." W. Perry, who for a long time headed scientific research work programs at the Department of Defense, is equally unamibiguous. You can spend as much time and money as you like, he emphasized, but a defense system "which would make nuclear arms impotent and obsolete cannot be created."

OK, the optimists object. Let us suppose that this is how things stand today. But surely we can assume that such defense systems will be created in a few decades' time. Maybe we will spend $500 billion, but if we create a system which "rules out the infliction of damage," then the end justifies the means. After all, it is possible to pay even more for "absolute security."

Who is arguing? Of course it is possible. But the point is that in principle the set tasks has no solution. Experience of the development of military hardward shows that offensive weapons ultimately gain the upper hand over defensive ones. And there are no grounds for hoping that everything will be the opposite in this instance. "...A laser station deployed in space," the Baltimore SUN writes, "capable of destroying enemy missiles can itself be destroyed by lasers. On the other hand, if this station could be protected against strikes by laser weapons, then offensive arms could also be protected against them in just the same say." In other words, the proposed ABM system, in the words of political commentator D. Sutherland, will be nothing but a "Maginot line of the space age," for the Russians will certainly find a way to either go round or through it.

Of course, the debate over the "Maginot line in space" is far from exhausted by the examples we have cited. For some people it is a "Siegfried line in space," and for some it is something in between. But this is more from the realm of technology, and the technology of the future bordering on the fantastic, and even on fantasy.

How does Reagan's plan look from the viewpoint of the present day, placed in a political context? R. Reagan's idea might have a positive significance for the United States were it possible to assume that the Soviet Union would remain a passive observer of events. But this assumption is absurd. Action produces reaction. This is not just a law of physics, it is a law of politics. Consequently, instead of focusing efforts on ending the "terrestrial" arms race, the U.S. President is proposing adding to it a "celestial" race. You really have to become immersed in the world of fantasy, unscientific fantasy at that, to believe that rivalry in space would ease rivalry on earth.

Furthermore, the actual militarization of space would increase the threat of war. But there is more to it than that. In calling for the creation of an "absolute" ABM defense, the U.S. President is in no way calling for a parallel reduction of U.S. offensive armaments. We must, he said, "always maintain the nuclear deterrent force and a reliable flexible response capability." Effectively, this means that the United States, in the first place, keeps its offensive capability and, in the second place, has a reliable defense for it.

In this connection Professor W. Panofsky on Stanform University observes: "If the concept of protecting the entire country with a reliable antinuclear weapon defense system is perceived as realistic, this may reinforce the view that, covered by this shield, the waging of a nuclear war may be an acceptable idea." Exactly. The temptation of a first strike, so to speak. If, in existing conditions, the Americans are already doing all they can to avoid a strategic stalemate and ensure the possibility of a "victory," then one can imagine how they will behave when they consider themselves out of danger....

Anyway, whatever way you look at it, the idea of "absolute security" for one side becomes absolute insecurity for the other. I do not doubt that this situation would suit the Americans. But it will not arise. Neither on earth nor in space. The only thing the United States might get as a result of attempts to implement R. Reagan's space plan is the further disturbance of an already unstable international situation and a corresponding deterioration in its own security.

Finally, the U.S. President must know that all these problems have already been discussed, and most thoroughly. It was in the early seventies when the treaty on limiting ABM systems was being elaborated.

It was then that the United States and the USSR reached the conclusion that a reliable and at the same time extensive ABM system cannot be created. It was then that the United States and the USSR agreed that attempts to create ABM systems destabilize Soviet-American relations and hinder agreement on limiting both sides' strategic potential. What has changed since that time? In principle nothing has changed. In that case the real purpose behind R. Reagan's space fantasies is to pave the way for renouncing existing accords and whipping up the race in all types of strategic weapons, offensive and defensive. And this purpose fits in perfectly with the general trend of U.S. foreign policy -- to send the world back to the cold war days.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD201855 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 83

[From the "TV Newsreel" program: Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the U.S. and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by (Peter Horvath) in Moscow; date not given -- recorded; Arbatov and (Horvath) speak in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] The development of Soviet-U.S. relations essentially depends on whether or not the Euromissiles will be deployed. If a decision is made to deploy the missiles, what concrete measures in response can be expected from the USSR?

[Answer] This step -- that is the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range weapons -- will set off a chain reaction of political events which could be disadvantageous to Western Europe, the USSR and the European socialist countries alike.

[Question] What concrete response will there be?

[Answer] I know that there will be a response because with the deployment of U.S. nuclear arms the United States is striving to harm the defense system of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. We will naturally take countermeasures, which may affect various regions and weapons in Europe but will not overturn the European balance of power. The U.S. weapons have a dual purpose: They are European weapons but are strategically significant. For this reason, our response must also be such that it will prevent the disintegration of the strategic balance of power. There is one objective (?known). It has become clear that our stands diverge in the formulation of security interests. The Americans formerly had only thought about this, but the present administration is openly stating that it regards Europe as a kind of advanced scene of military maneuvers; a scene where, if need be, they could make war with the Russians, in the last resort even with nuclear weapons. But for the Europeans, Europe is not an advanced military theater of war. It is the only part of our globe where they may live. It is a different question if a war broke out in Europe. Then it would spread to the whole world.

[Announcer] Arbatov finally said in conclusion: Therefore, it is not just a Soviet-U.S. affair. The essence of the issue is whether Europe will be swept into a new phase of the arms race. Because if this is so, all of mankind will be harmed.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON NATO DUAL DECISION

LD142107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1327 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (TASS) -- The Brussels decision of the NATO Council session held in December 1979 is called the "dual decision" primarily to conceal the unequivocal decision of the U.S. Administration to deploy its new missiles in Europe, says an article on this problem in the weekly journal NOVOYE VREMYA (15 April issue). Having noted that the notorious "Euromissiles" constitute qualitatively new weapons, the journal stresses that they will be a direct addition to the U.S. strategic arms potential located in the United States. In other words, they will violate the balance of forces not only on the continent, but also on a global scale; and not only in terms of volume but also of quality. The United States is trying to exploit this "Euromissiles" concept in order to portray U.S. arms as a means of defending the West European countries and not as an offensive weapon in the overall nuclear strategy of the United States. The NATO allies of the United States have repeatedly proclaimed their "fidelity to the dual decision," as if bearing in mind both its parts (preparation for deploying missiles, and the talks). But the decision was adopted on the condition that the SALT II treaty would be ratified and would come into force, the author of the article, Yuriy Zhilin recalls.

As is known, this did not occur, although the guardians of fidelity to the "dual decision" do not like to recall this. Furthermore, the much praised "decision" proposed a discussion of the problem of nuclear weapons on the European Continent. However, the American side decided to make the object of discussion medium-range weapons on a global scale, that is, those which are also deployed in Asia. And only Soviet ones at that. This is evidence of a direct departure from the precise meaning of the notorious "dual decision." Thus there is evidence not of the "fidelity" of the NATO European countries to the "dual decision," but of its revision -- in the interests of the primary schemes of the American Administration, NOVOYE VREMYA stresses. "Atlantic solidarity" is turning into a simple readiness to subordinate oneself to Washington in detriment to the vitally important national interests of the European countries. The article says: Like the "zero option," the "interim option" takes as its point of departure that deployment should begin -- and begin at whatever cost -- in 1983. This would mean a step toward the beginning, to the fulfillment of the plan for overarming [sverkhvooruzheniye] by the United States and NATO on the continent, which would be a step away from the search for a real basis for the attainment of understandings at the talks.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

First Installment

AU141424 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[First installment of interview with PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov by TRUD Moscow correspondent Raycho Radulov in Moscow: "Whence the Real Danger?" -- date not given]

[Text] We have recently been witnessing a rude, new anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda campaign and subversive activity directed against the socialist countries conducted by the special services of the United States. The goals and tasks of what is known in the West as "psychological warfare," the Reagan administration's political course of intensifying the arms race, the openly heralded doctrine of thermonuclear war on earth and in space, and the struggle of the peoples for peace -- these were the themes of the conversation between our correspondent in Moscow, Raycho Radulov, and Yuriy Zhukov, the well-known PRAVDA political observer.

Question: On 9 June 1982, when speaking in the British Parliament, President Reagan announced a "crusade" against the USSR and the socialist countries and against communism. The goal of the crusade, according to the President, is "to place Marxism-Leninism in the garbage bin of history." Now he is calling the USSR socialist system nothing less than "the center of evil" and assures his listeners that God has whispered instructions to him to annihilate this evil.

Answer: Already in his speech at the festive celebration marking the 112th anniversary of Lenin's birth last year, Comrade Yuriy Andropov explained how these postulates are being implemented in practice: "What are they doing now in Washington? One hysterical propaganda campaign follows another. The people there are forced to listen to speeches about a 'Soviet military threat' and lies about the 'strategic lagging behind of America.' They are being threatened by 'international terrorism,' and fed lies about the events in Poland, Central America, and South and Southeast Asia. This, after all, is logical.

"Only by deceiving the masses can the imperialists achieve the development of weapons of mass destruction and push the world toward a war." The main direction of the psychological war, conducted with full force against the socialist countries, remains the same old theme of the alleged Soviet threat that will supposedly hit the West, if not today then tomorrow. Unmasking those ranting about "red militarism" Lenin wrote: "Those are political crooks, who pretend that they believe in this nonsense and hurl similar accusations left and right, utilizing their legalistic ability to make up false arguments and deceive the masses." These political crooks continue to deceive the people and evoke fear in the citizens of the United States and Western Europe. Today the facts clearly show whence the real danger. What do the frequent statements of President Reagan, who has again called upon his supporters to organize a "crusade" against the USSR and the socialist countries, demonstrate? The answer is clear -- a striving toward world domination.

Question: It seems that everything is permitted by the Lord in heaven.

Answer: In an article published on 18 March in the WALL STREET JOURNAL Arthur Schlesinger, the noted U.S. historian, commenting on the extensively published speech of the U.S. President at the congress of the National Association of Evangelists, sarcastically said: "In this plan Reagan shows a senseless confidence in himself to know absolutely infallibly what the positions of God are: God is with us, He is a proponent of the cold war, He opposes a freeze on nuclear weapons.... In short, God is a Reagan-Republican." In conclusion this scientist says: "Reagan's religion strangely serves his purposes. The impression evoked by this is repulsive."

Question: Nevertheless, the U.S. psychological war services continue to work full time. Their mass media conduct the same slanderous campaign against the USSR and the socialist countries and are trying to convince public opinion in the West to support the White House's anti-Soviet policy. Now they have again activated the fabrication about the "red menace...."

Answer: The persistent attempts of the United States and NATO to accustom the peoples to the idea of the alleged inevitability of a thermonuclear war are intensifying each year. Recently, for example, the NBC TV company broadcast a film called "The Third World War" showing a Soviet "invasion" of U.S. territory. London Radio carried a program entitled "The Third World War Will Probably Start in the Next Few Months." The book by the U.S. General (Becker) gives a different date: "World war three will begin in August 1985." Donald James, former U.S. intelligence officer, concludes his book on the same theme with the following: "On 21 December 1987 Moscow is covered with fire and blood. GUM [central department store in Moscow] is destroyed. The Kremlin is engulfed in fire."

What is all this? Are they trying to scare us? The Soviet people, however, have strong nerves. They are busy strengthening their security and ensuring equality in arms with those who are now threatening them. I stress -- equality. We do not need military superiority. Thus the cannibalistic dreams of these gentlemen, so openly declared, to force us to abandon the ideas of socialism are doomed to fail. The present U.S. Administration is stubbornly continuing its adventurist course and is striving with all its forces to achieve world domination, sought already by Truman. And even before the United States has come to its senses after the impact of the extraordinary policy of its President, who is trying to justify his declared "crusade" against the socialist countries with the "holy scriptures of Jesus Christ," Reagan has taken a new step, descending the "stairs to hell" (in the United States this is how they call the dangerous development of the "cold war" they have revived). The newspapers also published the no less puzzling decision of the White House to renew the attempts to activate an economic blockade against the USSR; All this to force the USSR to abandon its social system -- no more, no less.

Question: The same goal was pursued by the sanctions imposed by Reagan on the deal of the century, the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The sanctions failed and Reagan was forced to abandon them. The gas pipeline picked up speed and is being constructed at an unprecendented rate. The 4,000th kilometer has been completed and tested. However, the Western mass media did not miss the opportunity of conducting psychological warfare. They published all sorts of lies about the construction work.

Answer: Reagan made great efforts to persuade the West European countries to stop their contacts with the USSR and stop the supplies of equipment for the pipeline. These countries, however, opposed justly, proving that in times of economic crisis they could not give up the Soviet deal, because this would have brought increased unemployment. Then Washington decided to begin a political diversion in the spirit of the psychological war.

Last year they launched the fabrication that the Urangoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline was being constructed by prisoners. The goal was simple: to influence public opinion, which in turn would apply pressure on the West European governments to give up Soviet gas. This fabrication was repeated in all countries by the news agencies serving them. The bougeois press used it as a top sensation. FRANCE-SOIR of 4 July even wrote on its front page: "Siberia: 100,000 prisoners are building the gas pipeline." This wide fabrication was refuted by TASS.

Foreign journalists were invited to the construction site and they were able to convince themselves that the story about the prisoners was invented. Some of them, however, closed their eyes and wrote what they had been told to publish and not what they had seen. NOUVELLES LITERAIRES also contributed to this campaign. It declared that "the prisoners are not only Russians but also Vietnamese." LIBERATION had another version: "The gas pipeline is being constructed by political prisoners." The strategy of the big lie, developed by Goebbels, was also brought into play. The West European governments did not give in to this campaign. Then a CIA representative declared to journalists that "the use of forced labor in the construction of the gas pipeline is not very plausible because this kind of work requires high skills." Immediately afterwards the massive and costly campaign was stopped. Like a big balloon punctured by a needle the organizers of the psychological war collapsed like beaten dogs and began to prepare new anti-socialist actions.

Second Installment

AU151644 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 14 Apr 83 p 3

[Second installment of interview with Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, by Raycho Radulov, TRUD correspondent in Moscow: "The Path Is: Equality and Equal Security -- Washington and Its Like-Minded Associates of NATO Are Now Showing 'Disappointment' in Connection With the Prompt, Exact and Well-Founded USSR Reply" -- date not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Zhukov, the peoples already have no confidence in the fabrication of a "Soviet threat." The Soviet Union has actually proven that it has no intention of attacking anyone while the Reagan administration persistently continues its adventurous policy of world domination and fabricates all kinds of charges against the USSR and the entire socialist community.

Answer: Yes, recently, on 23 March, Reagan presented to the world a new adventurous idea. The idea of his speech, as Comrade Yuriy Andropov said, can be reduced to the fact that the United States must rearm itself intensively to become a domineering power in the world. In striving to justify these hegemonistic claims, so many insolent distortions in Soviet policy are allowed to occur and so many dirty approaches are used that, frankly speaking, it is necessary to question the President's ideas about the norms of relations maintained with other countries.

Creating a smokescreen of slanderous assertions and applying the obsolete myth of a "Soviet threat," Reagan proclaimed the new military strategic doctrine which was again called a "defensive" one but which, as the U.S. press has acknowledged, means developing new types of nuclear weapons which, along with the existing weapons, have the potential for a nuclear first strike.

Question: In this speech Reagan openly asserted that extensive preparations are going on in the United States for turning space into an arena of future military operations.

Answer: The new Reagan doctrine actually provides for transfering the arms race to space. This crazy idea was received with anxiety everywhere, including in the United States. Anthony Louis, a NEW YORK TIMES observer, called it a "dangerous fantasy." I would say that public opinion was alerted. And in spite of it all, the President continued his "crusade" by rattling nuclear weapons.

Question: Every normally thinking person knows that the United States is not striving to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks. It has a completely different goal -- to obtain possibilities for deploying hundreds of new missiles in West Europe under the guise of the "zero option and interim version."

Answer: A year and a half has already elapsed during which the United States, supported by a number of its NATO allies, has kept the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe at a stalemate. The latest round of the talks held on 29 March also ended without any result. The so-called U.S. "zero option" has barred the road to an acceptable agreement throughout the talks. It consists of the U.S. request to liquidate all Soviet intermediate-range missiles while at the same time leaving untouched the intermediate-range nuclear missiles of the United States and NATO deployed in Europe -- without reducing a single missile or aircraft. What is involved in this case is an attempt to violate the existing balance and to secure military superiority for the United States and NATO. And no matter how consciously was this version fabricated, its aim could be only one thing -- to protract the talks so that the second part of the NATO decision could be applied. It provides for deploying U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in five West European countries.

The inconsistency of the U.S. "zero option" became obvious to the broad West European public. And now, on 30 March, the President put forward the so-called "interim version" with pompous publicity. According to the intentions of its authors, the Soviet Union has to reduce the intermediate-range missiles deployed on its entire territory. In keeping with this, the United States will deploy in West Europe (in addition to its present nuclear means and those of its allies) new missiles by reducing their number compared to that initially planned. The absurdity and lack of seriousness of these alleged initiatives were convincingly revealed by Andrey Gromyko at a press conference in Moscow. The "interim version" is unacceptable for a few reasons:

First, it takes no account of the British and French intermediate-range nuclear weapons, including 162 missiles. Second, it takes no account of the hundreds of U.S. aircraft and carriers of nuclear weapons which are deployed in Europe.

If NATO now has in Europe a one and a half times greater advantage in nuclear warheads, the implementation of the "interim version" then will give an advantage to NATO of two and a half times over the Soviet Union.

Washington and its like-minded associates in NATO are showing "disappointment" in connection with the prompt, exact and well-founded reply of the Soviet Union. They wanted to keep this version up longer and to include it in the arsenal of the psychological war. The U.S. proposals are unrealistic -- they do not lead to either peace or an agreement.

It is natural that many people would legitimately ask themselves: Is there enough strength and manliness, in the hands of those running U.S. policy to draw logical conclusions about the sharp criticism which is being undertaken everywhere, including in the United States, in connection with the crusade carried by the White House, which is so painfully affecting not only international cooperation but also the national interest of the United States? Will the United States understand that it is high time to give up its claims and its idea of resurrecting its policy of world domination?

We will live to see what will happen. The not-so-distant future will tell.

Third Installment

AU181356 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 15 Apr 83 p 3

[Third installment of interview with Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, by Raycho Radulov, TRUD correspondent in Moscow: "For Peace and Life -- Against Nuclear War: The Soviet Supporters of Peace Are Ready Now for a Frank Dialogue With All Organizations That Support Disarmament on the Basis of Full Equality and Mutual Respect" -- date not given]

[Text] Question: In February of this year a protocol was signed at the United Nations which heralded the beginning of a world disarmament campaign. Demonstration and meetings against the arms race took place in the Netherlands, Australia, Japan, Italy, Canada, Belgium, the FRG and the United States. Everywhere the demonstrators expressed their firm determination to hinder the implementation of the insane plans of the U.S. Administration aimed at preparing for a nuclear war.

Answer: The impending danger intensified the struggle for peace and inspired many peoples from various countries and continents, of various races and nations, and with different political and religious views to take part in the demonstrations. Of course, the questions of disarmament and state security are solved at a higher level by competent state organs. For many decades these matters have been the subject of appropriate negotiations which, unfortunately, continue to be mostly unsuccessful. The dangerous creeping toward a nuclear conflict has not stopped and the arms race continues to intensify. Therefore, it is only natural that the problems of disarmament claim the attention of the peace-loving public.

As early as 1978 Mexico proposed that the UN General Assembly initiate a world disarmament campaign. Since then this issue has been discussed many times and has always encountered the opposition of the United States and its NATO allies. This negative position evoked puzzlement and dissatisfaction on the part of the majority of UN member-states. During the last stage of the discussion of this issue at the 37th UN General Assembly session, it became clear that almost all countries support disarmament. Then the U.S. Administration, together with some other delegations, in turn proposed a draft resolution, which stated that the campaign should be mostly devoted to disseminating information on the countries' struggle for disarmament. The Soviet delegation added only one word to this proposal -- "honest." [as published]

The protocol of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly not only called on governments to conduct such a campaign, but also appealed to nongovernmental organizations to join the campaign. This step confirmed the high authority, role and place in the international arena acquired by the nongovernmental public organizations and movements supporting the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Question: Actually, in the USSR the struggle for disarmament, peace and the elimination of nuclear danger in Europe already began at the beginning of the year. In January there were meetings in Leningrad, Minsk, and Rostov on the Don, while last week there were meetings in Volgograd and in the capitals of some union republics. The Presidium of the Soviet Committee on the Defense of Peace adopted a decision at its 12 April meeting to join this important and topical campaign. The mass media are publishing detailed and precise information on the struggle of the world public for disarmament.

Answer: Naturally, in implementing the decision of the 37th UN General Assembly session, we shall dissiminate just information about the struggle for disarmament and would like to see concrete steps by everyone for decreasing the danger of war. Some 120 republican, regional, city and local peace committees are participating in the practical implementation of the mass events in our country.

During the visit of Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, we agreed to give a report on the work of the Soviet peace supporters in implementing the decisions to conduct a world disarmament campaign at the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly session.

The Soviet peace supporters warmly adhere to the idea of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, about the real zero option for creating a really nuclear-free Europe. In this idea we see a means of quickly liberating our entire continent -- both Eastern and Western Europe -- from deadly nuclear weapons. In case the Americans refuse to accept this proposal, Comrade Yuriy Andropov proposed the following variant: to leave in Europe as many Soviet missiles as England and France have. I would like to point out, by the way, that the Soviet missiles are deployed only on our territory, and their purpose is to establish equality with the U.S. and NATO weapons deployed in Europe.

Question: Even the U.S. and NATO leaders and their obedient mass media have noted the energetic activity of the Soviet supporters of peace and disarmament.

Answer: The eyes of the people in the West are opening more and more to the real state of affairs. Our antiwar slogan is acceptable to all: "No! to the nuclear weapon in Europe -- in West and East alike!" We are against the U.S., Soviet, French, English and Chinese missiles. We think that the total destruction of nuclear weapons proposed by the USSR as early as the first UN General Assembly session in 1946 remains a topical task which our government and people are struggling to carry out.

Question: The Western press, however, distorts the obvious truth and maintains that the Soviet Committee on the Defense of Peace is an organ created to support the position of the Soviet Government against U.S. policy.

Answer: This is a rude lie which has nothing to do with reality. The mass demonstrations and meetings conducted by the participants in our movement convincingly testify to the fact that the struggle for peace and disarmament is the vital cause of the people's masses. Participation in this cause is voluntary to all. And now a few words as to why we are not struggling against the Soviet Government. Yes, we do support its disarmament proposals. What do our Western opponents want from us? To oppose the proposal of the Soviet Government on the unilateral renunciation to be the first to use nuclear weapons? To oppose the Soviet proposal on decreasing medium-range missiles? To oppose the proposal on the total destruction of nuclear weapons?

As far as I know the Western antiwar movement supports the implementation of similar tasks. But the U.S. Administration and its allies do not adopt this position, and they are marching toward the intensification of the arms race. Therefore, the protests against the government's policy in these countries is logical. Don't you think that the U.S. peace supporters would not greet an announcement by President Reagan that he, following the USSR example, relinquishes the use of nuclear weapons for inflicting the first strike and that the U.S. Administration supports the effective reduction of weapons on the principles of equality and equal security? Alas, the problem is that each time the USSR comes up with such initiatives, the United States and its allies reject them.

Question: The World Assembly For Peace and Life, Against the Nuclear War will be a major international event this year.

Answer: We are actively preparing for it, together with other international and nongovernmental antiwar organizations for the world assembly, which will take place in Prague 21-26 June. Now there are many seminars, symposiums and conferences on this theme. Some 100 representatives of many international and national public organizations took part in the recent meeting in Geneva of the prepearatory committee's working group. The preparations of the assembly have entered the decisive stage. The Soviet peace supporters are ready to begin an honest dialogue with all organizations which support disarmament on the basis of total equality and mutual respect. We are convinced that the Prague meeting will be a remarkable contribution to the world antiwar movement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS FRENCH NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY

PM191600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 83 First Edition

[Captain N. Leonidov report: "What Is Happening to French Military Policy?"]

[Text] The wave of antiwar actions in West European countries is continuing to rise. The nuclear threat intensified by the arms race that Washington has also spread to the European countries is stirring people to join the ranks of the peace fighters. Sensible statesmen, polticians and public figures in the European countries cannot fail to see the real danger of emanating from the U.S. plans for building up NATO"s nuclear potential in Europe and from the U.S. course of striving for military superiority. Many prominent figures of the West European socialist and social democratic parties and religious figures in many countries are also opposing the U.S. policy of nuclear war brinkmanship and in favor of a responsible attitude to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the continuation of the policy of detente.

The French leadership's position seems somewhat at variance with that backdrop. Despite their preelection pledges to actively struggle for peace and collective security in Europe and for disarmament, the new French leaders from the very first days of their advent to power declared their firm adherence to the North Atlantic bloc and, under clear U.S. and NATO pressure, actively supported the North Atlantic alliance's plans and practical measures aimed at upsetting the prevailing parity and achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states.

During the very first visits to the capitals of alliance states, French statesmen tried by every means to stress their loyalty to Atlantic principles and ideals. In an interview in THE WASHINGTON POST in May 1981, French External Affairs Minister C. Cheysson gave the assurance that "as for the North Atlantic alliance, the U.S. leadership can have no better partner than France." One month later, President Mitterrand stressed in an interview with AFP journalists that "France is a reliable partner of the United States.... We have common interests which are independent of the events of the moment."

French leaders demonstrated their loyalty to the Atlantic bloc so persistently that President Reagan noted with satisfaction at a press conference in February 1982 that France is continuing to cooperate with NATO in all spheres."

True, the French side has stated that it intends to contijue pursuing an independent military policy, that its nuclear forces will remain autonomous and that French troops will not rejoin NATO's integrated military organization. These statements wer greeted with interest and attention, since it was General de Gaulle's withdrawal of France from the North Atlantic bloc's military structure and was considered accordingly as a factor of great importance by other countries.

However, the French military-political leadership, in unison with the U.S. President and the NATO hierarchy, soon began talking of a "Soviet military threat" and USSR "military superiority." As the Western press has noted, the French Government in this respect has almost outstripped the governments of a number of other European NATO members. It has supported the White House's false thesis on the "Soviet Union's upsetting the balance" and advocated that NATO "upgrade its arms" by means of medium-range missile before holding disarmament talks with the Soviet Union even though, it would seem, NATO's "arms upgrading" plans do not directly concern France.

The French military leadership is unhappy at the fact that the USSR has missiles on the European part of its territory. Well, what is the situation regarding France's own nuclear facilities, whose development occupied a main place in the military building plans? The French military itself remarks that France is already the world's "third nuclear power." After all, the French nuclear arsenal now numbers 18 medium-range ICBM launch istallations, 5 nuclear-missiles, and 46 Mirage-IV bombers carrying 60-kiloton nuclear bombs. Plans are being implented for the further updating of the French nuclear forces. The construction of the sixth nuclear-missile carrying submarine, which will be equipped with 16 M-4 missiles with 6 warheads each, is being stepped up in particular. And these facilities are targeted for all to see against the USSR and its allies.

As it well known, French leaders categorically refuse to include these nuclear facilities in the overall NATO balance at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. On what grounds, might one ask? On the grounds, Paris replies, that they are a "purely national defense system." How can that tally with President F. Mitterrand's statement to the West German magazine STERN in July 1981, for example, that France "will unhesitatingly supplement" U.S. nuclear facilities with its own "deterrence weapons"? Or with C. Cheysson's recent statement to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL that France, which possesses a nuclear potential, is an Atlantic ally "standing firm with the United States and our neighbors and European partners"? Does Paris' officially proclaimed "independence" in nuclear facilities really change the targeting of the French missiles or make them less lethal? It is obvious to any sensible person that the French nuclear facilities, like Britain's moreover, are a component of the North Atlantic alliance's potential and must be taken into account at the Geneva talks.

It is also apposite to recall the French stance on the question of neutron weapons. Paris has officially announced the completion of the research and testing of a neutron bomb, and in essence it is a question of putting it into production, albeit with certain provisos. Such a possibility is causing particularly great alarm among broad circles of the European public. One gets the impression that France intends to spur the arms race on in this new direction.

Pro-Atlantic trends in French Government policy can also be seen in the sphere of practical coperation with the NATO military organization as a whole and with individual bloc members. They are expressed in the coordination of plans for the possible use of armed forces, the holding of joint military exercises and maneuvers, the joint development and production of weapons and combat hardware and also in the use by NATO of infrastructure installations on French territory. The plans to reorganize and reequip the French Armed Forces objectively promote the intensification of the aggressive NATO bloc's military power. Military spending is increasing. This year, the country's military budget has increased by 10 percent to the record sum of Fr 58.9 billion.

The French Armed Forces' combat training is planned and implemented in the light of NATO Joint Armed Forces' events. Over a score of exercises are held annually according to NATO plans or in conjunction with individual bloc members' armed forces.

In conjunction with Britain, the FRG and Italy, France is developing and producing the Jaguar and Alpha jet aircraft, Gazelle, Puma and Lynx helicopters, anti-aircraft and antitank guided missiles and other weaponry and combat hardware. About 20 types of weapons are being developed in conjunction with the United States and the above countries. France is continuing to cooperate in NATO's joint air defense system in Europe, uses NATO's control and communications system and cooperates on a number of questions of troops' material and technical supply.

It is clear that French military cooperation with NATO is tending to expand and is acquiring the kind of scale that objectively brings France closer to the bloc's integrated military organization. All this provides grounds for asking whether France is departing from the traditional independent policy which for many years has helped to enhance its prestige and influence in the international arena.

TRILATERAL COMMISSION REPORT ON NUCLEAR ARMS NOTED

LD200314 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] A report has just been published in Rome by the Trilateral Commission sharply criticising the arms control policy of the Reagan administration. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov has prepared the following commentary: The idea not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been increasingly popular ever since the Soviet Union assumed a unilateral commitment to this effect, and it is now for the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow suit, to provide real guarantees against a nuclear disaster. It's clear that if there is no first strike there won't be a second or third and therefore there won't be a nuclear war. That is what makes the report so attractive published by the Trilateral Commission at its annual conference in Rome. It disagrees with Washington and NATO counting on the use of nuclear weapons. It also proposes that the U.S. nuclear first strike option be abandoned. It underlines that the U.S. doctrine of the first use of atomic weapons has become obsolete. Strategic parity, it says, has made such a threat less credible and suicidal.

Indicatively the report was drawn up by the Trilateral Commission consisting of some 300 intellectual, political and business leaders from North America, Western Europe and Japan. The commission also suggested the formation of nuclear-free zones in Africa and the Middle East. Such a move, as is known, is categorically opposed by the White House. There are a number of other proposals, some of which run counter to the idea of nuclear disarmament. For instance, while recommending that the American MX missile system be dropped the report favours the production of other nuclear and conventional arms, and yet the Trilateral Commission's report clearly reflects the growing concern among Western politicians over President Reagan's dangerous nuclear strategy. A UPI cable from Rome notes that the report sharply criticized the Reagan administration's arms control policy. This should be another reminder to the White House that its course towards a victory in a nuclear war is a dangerous folly condemned by the world community. The whole world is now waiting for the United States and the other nuclear powers to respond positively to the Soviet initiative not to be the first to use nuclear weapons but above all such a step is expected from the Washington administration, all the more so because just recently it was again suggested in a concrete proposal from the Warsaw Treaty Organisation to conclude an agreement with NATO on the non-use of force and maintaining relations of peace. The signatories to such an agreement would pledge not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. But the Reagan administration has not heeded this proposal either and this cannot but make people wary, both in the East and in the West.

KOVALYOV: CSCE DRAFT NEEDS CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS

LD192037 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Madrid April 19 TASS -- The meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed here today.

The discussion, which took place at today's plenary session, involved the delegations of Czechoslovakia, the FRG, the Soviet Union, the GDR and some other countries.

Speaking from the realistic positions, which are aimed at attaining accords and which were concerted at the meeting of the foreign ministers committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty in Prague earlier this month, the leaders of the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Ilja Hulinsky and P. Steglich, pointed out the possibility of a successful completion of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of a pithy and balanced final document on the basis of the revised draft, which was tabled by the neutral and non-aligned countries in the middle of last March. They declared readiness to base their approach to the contents of this document on the constructive position of the countries of the socialist community, as it is set forth in the Prague Political Declaration of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty. The Czechoslovak representative at the same time noted that the revised draft of the neutral and non-aligned countries contains a number of wordings that do not reflect adequately the positions of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Speaking on behalf of the West European countries of "the Ten", the FRG representative avoided assessing the neutral and non-aligned countries the draft as a whole. He declared at the same time that the draft does not satisfy the countries of "the Ten" and that a number of issues in it remain open and need to be negotiated upon.

The session was addressed by the head of the Soviet delegation A.G. Kovalyov, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

Today, he said, the Madrid meeting opens another round. Before we parted, many delegations, icnluding our delegation, had voiced the hope that the recess would not be an idle wasting of time, that it would be used for really productive consultations aimed at ensuring a positive outcome of the Madrid meeting. This is precisely what the Soviet Union did.

The state of things at the Madrid meeting, the attitude to the revised draft of the final document of the neutral and non-aligned countries were discussed at the meeting of the foreign ministers committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty in Prague on April 6 and 7, this year. The Soviet side also held a number of bilateral consultations on issues pertaining to the Madrid meeting.

In our view, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out, the revised draft could form the basis for completing the work to fully concert the final document of the meeting. Such is the position of the Soviet Union.

Declaring this, we at the same time deem it necessary to emphasise that this document does not take into account a number of essential considerations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and needs certain improvements. Our wishes stem from the fibre of the previous talks and contacts, from the logic and language of the Helsinki Final Act.

These wishes, consideration as well as the whole of our approach to the draft final document, submitted by the neutral and non-aligned countries, have nothing in common with attempts by some delegations to insist on such amendments and additions, which, as they themselves realise perfectly well, cannot be accepted by other countries and are, therefore, patently unacceptable. The aim of such tactics is obvious - to procrastinate the Madrid meeting into absurdity or derail the all-European process, launched in Helsinki, altogether. We encountered such tactics at previous stages. They have produced nothing good so far. They will not produce anything food this time either, if they are resorted to again. It will, however, be clear who is responsible for torpedoing the Madrid meeting, whose policy runs counter to the interests of detente, honest cooperation, security in Europe.

We assess in a due way, the leader of the Soviet delegation went on to say, the efforts of the authors of the revised draft of the final document, and are aware of the intentions that guided them. And we believe that it is a common duty of all the participants in the Madrid meeting to approach this draft with due responsibility, to work toward the final coordination of the final document only in a business-like manner, and only in a constructive vein. We intend to conform our own efforts to precisely such an approach.

And one more important point. It is known well that the Soviet Union favours that Bucharest be chosen the venue of the next European meeting. This has been stated definitely in the communique of the meeting of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Arguments in favour of such a decision are well-grounded. It is all the more justified to raise this issue since there have been no detailed talks concerning the venue of the next meeting so far, just like concerning the venue of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament. It is only natural that such talks should be held.

Accords of the Madrid meeting, the Soviet representative emphasised, can be only such that are acceptable to all. Concrete questions cropping up in one or another form can and should be solved only within the fundamental framework determined by the Helsinki Final Act, on the basis of which the Madrid forum has been called, and now works. In what regards peace, security and cooperation in Europe no one is obliged to pay anyone else for anything, just like no one can hope that interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states will be permitted. No, the foundation for international cooperation in all spheres is the respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty, for the laws and administrative regulations of each state. Today, as before, we are saying that most emphatically, for, given a realistic view of the course of international developments, all the particupating states should be equally, I repeat equally, interested in the preservation and the development of the European process, and the success of the Madrid forum.

In conclusion, the head of the Soviet delegation said, we deem it necessary to stress the principled line of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states at the implementation of the Helsinki accords, at continuing and deepening the European process, a major element of which a resultative completion of the Madrid meeting would become. In our opinion, there are prerequisites for that. Whether they will be realised or not, of course, depends on the efforts of all the participating states, on their political will.

The Soviet Union is in the same rank with those states which are striving to complete the Madrid forum without further procrastination and delays, and to ensure that its results are weighty and live up to the expectations of the peoples.

The head of the U.S. delegation took as referring to himself the pronouncement of the Soviet representative concerning the responsibility of the delegations which would try to torpedo the Madrid meeting. In this connection the head of the U.S. delegation resorted to standard accusations and made rhetorical appeals.

Meetings of the working bodies of the Madrid forum began today.

GENEVA UNCTAD DISCUSSES WESTERN POLITICAL PRESSURE

LD192139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] The 26th session of UNCTAD, the UN Council on Trade and Development, is in progress at the Geneva Palace of Nations. Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

There is a broad circle of issues on the agenda of this representative forum, but without doubt such topical problems as the struggle against the protectionist measures of a number of Western countries will be at the focus of the discussions for the sixth [as heard] UNCTAD session to be held in Belgrade in June.

Serious concern has already been heard in the first speeches at the Geneva session over the attempts by certain Western circles, first and foremost the United States, to use trade-economic and scientific-technological cooperation as a weapon of political pressure. As is known, the Reagan administration has adopted the path of various kinds of bans, sanctions, embargoes, discrimination and plain violation of contractucal obligations in economic relations with other countries. The representatives of the most varied of countries are speaking about this.

The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member states are countering the attempts by Washington and some of its allies to undermine international economic cooperation with an active stand for all-round expansion of mutually beneficial and equal business cooperation with all states in the most varied spheres, and for strengthening of trust in economic relations. This line was reaffirmed once again in the Prague Political Declaration. This important document containing far-reaching peace initiatives by the socialist countries will without doubt attract the attention of the majority of those taking part in the Geneva forum, and of all who aspire for an improvement in the situation on our planet and for development of constructive cooperation between East and West.

MOSCOW WARNS OF 'SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES' OF MX DECISION

LD201410 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced a decision to start speedy deployment of 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. Washington thus intends to supply another weapon of mass annihilation to its armed forces, and this is a first strike weapon, that is an offensive one. The weapon is new and more powerful than any existing ones. Every MX missile will have 10 warheads with a capacity of 600 kilotons each and with a high accuracy of hitting targets. The new weapon will be deployed in silos already made for Minuteman missiles.

This new system is called the favorite brainchild of the Reagan administration, but to make the child viable the White House stops at nothing. It falsifies and distorts facts. The allegation is the United States has a window of vulnerability before the Soviet Union, although many prestigious American specialists have proved there is no such window at all. The whole point is different, the American strategists would like to break the existing parity in strategic armaments between the USSR and the United States to gain military superiority. Washington is not bothered at all by the fact that it is violating the commitments under the SALT I and SALT II treaties. These treaties provide for measures that would allow, within the framework of understandings already reached, to agree about closing all possible channels for a strategic arms race both in quality and in quantity.

That is exactly the subject of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Action on the MX program will destabilize the strategic situation and will upset the established parity. By opening floodgates for the arms race the United States will increase the war danger even further.

But, of course, the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to such developments. As the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has declared, we shall be forced to respond to the American challenge with deployment of appropriate systems of weapons, a similar missile to match the MX -- but this is not the option we would prefer.

The Soviet stand on strategic armaments is this: We want maintenance of the equilibrium. The USSR is ready to reduce its strategic arms by more than one quarter, provided the United States does the same. The number of delivery vehicles must be equal. It is also necessary to reduce to agreed levels the number of nuclear warheads on the delivery vehicles. (?Whereas) these issues are the subject of talks, it is necessary to stop at once further building up and modernizing strategic armaments. In short, the armaments should be frozen at their current level.

Judging by President Reagan's decision, the United States prefers something else, a path that will have serious consequences for peace and universal security.

Weinberger, Shultz 'Lie' to Congress

LD202202 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: Following President Reagan's announcement about the intention to start the deployment of 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, the administration has embarked on an intensive effort to "condition" the Congress into taking a favorable decision on that program.

Two high-ranking U.S. officials, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz appeared at the Senate Armed Forces Committee today. They told legislators mountains of lies and falsehoods about the co-relation of nuclear forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, and about the Soviet policy. They went right into intimidating the senators with the Soviet threat in a bid to win approval for the militarist plans of the present administration. According to Mr Weinberger, the MX program is needed to "restore" strategic balance between the two countries. In the meantime authoritative experts have repeatedly said that a strategic partity between the United States and the Soviet Union existed in recent years. Weinberger even alleged that the notorious U.S. "strategic modernisation" program aimed at upsetting the existing military balance in the world and attaining superiority over the Soviet Union, would improve chances for arms reduction.

Congressmen Cited on MX Program

LD201701 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1136 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 20 Apr (TASS) -- President Reagan's decision to begin as soon as possible the deployment of 100 new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles has aroused acute condemnation in U.S. political and public circles. They rightly assess it as a routine major step by the administration along the path of escalating the nuclear arms race.

There is no military or political justification for the MX program, says A. Cranston (Democrat from California), deputy leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate in a statement which has been distributed here. Its implementation will not strengthen U.S. security by one iota. The President has demonstrated once again that his policy is to build an increasing number of nuclear missiles.

Congressman J. Addabbo (Democrat from New York State) appealed to his colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, to "finish once and for all" with the MX program.

Retired Rear Admiral J. Laroque, director of the Information Center on Military Problems, called the plans to deploy the MX missiles "a criminal squandering of the U.S. taxpayers' money." He stressed that the decision on MX missile system is further evidence that the administration is increasingly emphasizing plans to prepare for a "victorious" nuclear war and not to avert the threat of one.

U.S. 'DEMOCRACY, OPEN DIPLOMACY' PROGRAM BEGINS

LD202346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Washington has now started in real earnest carrying out its notorious "Democracy and Open Diplomacy" program, which is given a dominating role in the crusade against the forces of peace, socialism and progress, proclaimed by the Reagan administration. Leaders of the Republican and the Democratic parties have called upon Congress to support the efforts directed at organizing a so-called National Fund for Democracy. As shown by many statements, that fund is given the function of coordinating and financing the most important of the ideological diversions planned by the administration. Information which has found its way into the press does not leave any doubt as to the fact that, at the present stage, the initiators of the "Democracy and Open Diplomacy" program will aim at neutralizing the growing opposition to Washington's dangerous militarist course. There will also be reliance on gross interference in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples under the pretext of defending democracy.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE DISCUSSES U.S. 'SOVIETOPHOBIA'

PM181313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by S. Kondrashov under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Let the Living Live in Peace"]

[Text] Exceeding the framework of mere critical words, the internal U.S. opposition to Reagan's bellicose course has shifted to the field of political actions, primarily on Capitol Hill. Everyone can see examples of this. Only after 2 months of efforts, including the piecemeal indoctrination of wavering senators, has the administration gotten the "hawk" Kenneth Adelman, twice rejected by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, into the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Fearing defeat in the House of Representatives, the White House achieved with great difficulty a second deferment of voting on the resolution on freezing the nuclear arsenals of the United States and USSR. The two chambers' budget committees have expressed themselves in favor of at least halving the rate of growth of military expenditure....

What is prompting the U.S. legislators to engage in these skirmishes with their government? The feelings of the masses, of the electorate, of course. They are perturbed by Reagan's boundless militarism.

But there is another, less promising side of the picture. The militarists have by no means completely lost the ability to play on Americans' fears. The methods for ensnaring frightened and not very well informed souls were elaborated, tested and retested long ago.

In Massachusetts recently specialists from three respected higher educational establishments conducted a routine public opinion poll. The questions put to the populace include one truly dramatic one: "Which would you prefer -- nuclear war or a communist regime?" Some 49 percent of those polled preferred war, 40 percent preferred a "communist regime" and 11 percent rejected the choice given them, giving no reply. Those who would prefer nuclear war were again asked: "If you believed that as a result of total nuclear war all the inhabitants of our own country, of the countries hostile to us and of a number of other countries would die, would you choose a 'communist regime?'" Some 33 percent withstood even this test. Let everything burn in the blue atomic flames they said, we will remain loyal to our American way of life, although nothing will remain of it or of us....

However, while matters have not reached the point of a conflagration it is worth discussing what are to put it mildly desperately extremist sentiments. The latest poll produced nothing fundamentally new. I am citing here my own experience as a journalist who has kept track of the United States and the output from its ideological production line for over 20 years. I do not remember when the trenchant saying better dead than red, which even rhymes in English, first entered the Americans' consciousness. But I know full well that it has not left their consciousness. Whatever the weather in the international outdoors, the consciousness of the ordinary American, stuck for decades, skids on this phony dilemma like a truck stuck on a bad road under a dark fall sky.

Better dead than Red. Blind and dangerous fanaticism is honed on this touchstone in people who in ordinary matters have a reputation for common sense and pragmatism. Never before in the past 30 years or so has this grim saying, like the entire myth of the "Soviet threat," been so widespread as now.

Yet we have before us an example of monstrous and, alas, living juggling. Two issues have been distorted. One is the issue of choice, or preferring a particular socio-political system. We have no desire and no plans to convert the Americans to communism by fire and the sword. The "color" they are to be is a strictly internal matter and sovereign right of any people, including, of course, the U.S. people. But all peoples and governments must choose between war and peace, between being dead and alive. And the political course of the Soviet Union and the United States play an extraordinarily important role in determining what this choice will be -- not in words but in deed.

The artificial choice between being dead or Red merely serves international plotters -- to intensify enmity and suspicion and divide people and peoples. Yet surely this is not what is required by a complex time which threatens to reduce all the world's political and national diversity to the common lifeless denominator of nuclear death?! In general there is just one sensible choice and way out: Without encroaching on the ways of life which separate us from each other, to unite to save life itself.

It is better to be alive and to live in peace with each other. If this question had been put to the inhabitants of Massachusetts the number of dissenters would probably have been less than 1 percent. But this way of putting the question might render harmless the inculcation of hatred toward the Soviet Union with which the Washington administration would like to grip all Americans, sprading an epidemic of Sovietophobia. Since the disease of Sovietophobia is of a graphically expressed political nature, it is not doctors but politicians and political science professors who are setting about defining it.

Let me quote (Stiven Koen) from Princeton University: "Sovietophobia is an old American political disease.... Its symptoms include an approach toward Soviet-U.S. relations that is stained with militarism, alarmist assertions concerning the Soviet Union's intentions and its potential, and unfounded allegations that the strategic 'lag' creates a danger to the United States. In the sixties and early seventies Sovietophobia declined for a short while but was then resurrected in an even more dangerous form...."

Better dead than Red -- this cry emanates, of course, from those infected with Sovietophobia. It generates panic and verges on insanity. Professor (Koen) writes: "The best medicine for Sovietophobia is to recognize it as a pathological and not a normal reaction to the Soviet Union's existence."

It would be naive to expect the present incumbents of the White House offices to take this medicine. Experience shows that their chronic Sovietophobia does not respond to treatment. All the postwar past, which proves that almost every decline of Sovietophobia is followed by a resurgence, is not very reassuring either. What is left? Looking to the future in the hope that the common sense of the majority of Americans will nonetheless recognize pathology as pathology once and for all. A very great deal in our two countries' relations depends on that.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO REAGAN ARMS POLICY NOTED

PM191028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Sensible Voices"]

[Text] Two or three years ago, during and immediately after the last U.S. presidential election campaign, representatives of the current Washington administration asserted that a portentous turn had occurred in the minds of the mass of Americans: "The nation is convinced of the need for a sharp increase in defense programs...."

Great satisfaction on this account was expressed, for instance, by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, who made a noteworthy admission in this context. He said that the campaign to force up military spending mounted by the right wing of the Republican Party had not been in vain.

Reactions in the U.S. Congress to the Reagan administration's first steps seemed to corroborate this kind of assessment: They met no particular resistance there. There was rejoicing in the Pentagon; its leaders assumed that a "green light" would continue to be assured on Capitol Hill for any future requests for armaments.

There are still plenty of ardent Pentagon supporters in the U.S. capital's lawmaking institutions. But they are now coming up against growing opposition from their colleagues, who are forced to take into account what is happening on the national scale. Let us refer to a recent statement by Scott Matheson, governor of Utah, speaking as president of the National Association of Governors after members of that influential organization had ended their annual conference. "We are entering into a fight with the federal government for the first time," Matheson said. He meant the governors' conference appeal to the administration to reduce the enormous budget deficit planned by Washington for the coming fiscal year by cutting back inflated military expenditures.

The fact that the governor of Utah spoke about a "fight" in the given context shows the serious intentions of his colleagues in the association. There is more than enough cause for alarm regarding the consequences for the country of forcing up military spending: $175 billion is the total "lanned" deficit. A sum that scares even some of the most conservatively minded figures. Recently six former Cabinet members (Republicans J. Connally, W. Simon and P. Peterson and Democrats M. Blumenthal, D. Dillon and H. Fowler) demanded, in a letter to the President pointing out the size of the proposed budget deficit, that the administration limit military spending.

The same steps were advocated by Democratic members of the House of Representatives, and this immediately provoked an angry reaction from the master of the White House. The fierceness of his reaction surprised even some U.S. observers used to the "excesses" of the head of the administration. Why is the possibility of even relatively small cuts in the U.S. military budget received with such impatience by the administration, observers ask?

If it were simply a matter of haggling between Congress and the administration about "details" of the budget, the U.S. Administration would I suppose hardly have reacted so sharply. The point is that not only broad strata of the public but a growing number of representatives of the U.S. bourgeoisie are questioning the very direction of the administration's current bellicose, militarist course.

Demands that the inflated military budget be reduced are accompanied by criticism of many aspects of Washington's foreign policy course. The six aforementioned Republican and Democratic politicians point out in their letter the risky nature of the U.S. preparations for waging military actions in various parts of the globe. "Nobody can seriously advocate such an aim," they state.

Four other figures who were also previously members of the administration, namely R. McNamara, M. Bundy, C. Vance and E. Zumwalt, making similar appeals for curbing military appropriations, condemn the administration's intention to prepare the country for "protracted nuclear war." And even the former U.S. secretary of state in the Nixon and Ford administrations, H. Kissinger, at pains not to offend the current administration, makes a number of recommendations in a recent TIME magazine article which by their nature do not fit into the hard Procrustean bed of the "Reagan team's" policy. The author proposes in particular working toward the elimination, on definite terms of all multiple [kassetnyy] warheads, although he fails to mention that it was the United States, despite USSR proposals to ban work in this sphere, which first embarked on the path of manufacturing these weapons.

Many U.S. military specialists and politicians reaction negatively to President Reagan's plans for pressing ahead with work on space-based ABM weapons.

The results of the recent voting in the Senate Budget Committee, where, incidentally, the Republicans dominate, are seen in the United States as a major defeat for Reagan in the fiscal policy sphere. The sums requested by the administration for increasing the military budget were cut in half.

And as for the broad strata of the U.S. public, they are demanding genuinely effective measures to curb the arms race and not meager cuts in the gigantic military spending. A number of state legislatures have noted for a freeze on U.S. and USSR production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The country's Catholic and other churches have condemned the idea of nuclear war as deeply immoral and criminal, despite insistent entreaties by Washington figures.

Such a division of forces is described as polarization. At one pole, representing the overwhelming majority of the nation, the thoughts are about ensuring a peaceful future. At the other is a more unbridled campaign than ever of fabrications and slander not only against the USSR and the other socialist countries, but also against organizations, groups and whole strata of the population of the United States itself, accused of "daring" to act from positions of common sense. That is a confrontation where what is at stake is the key problem of our time -- the problem of war and peace.

U.S. ALEUTIAN ISLAND MANEUVERS 'PROVOCATIVE'

PM202028 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Provocative Machinations"]

[Text] San Francisco, 19 Apr -- The United States is holding naval and air force maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean south of the Aleutians. Taking part are 40 ships, 3 aircraft carriers and more than 250 aircraft, in addition to a number of Canadian naval vessels. A total of 23,000 servicemen are involved in the exercises. As THE LOS ANGELES TIMES stresses, these are the "biggest maneuvers for many years" in the region, in the course of which "coordination between ships, submarines and aircraft" are being rehearsed.

But this is not the main aim of the U.S. military, which is engaged in noisy provocative machinations in the immediate proximity of Soviet shores. As the newspaper notes, the exercises' main aim is "to elicit a response from 'Soviet submarines and reconnaissance aircraft in order to assess the Russians' tactics and their potential in such situations." Another aim of the maneuvers, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES points out, is to "let the Soviet Union know that large U.S. Navy formations will periodically pay surprise visits there in order to defend U.S. interests in the region."

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES also stresses that U.S. Navy subunits have recently been sharply stepping up their operations in all corners of the globe, demonstrating a U.S. "military presence" everywhere. These operations, the newspaper admits, "could create dangerous new centers of East-West confrontation" and ultimately "lead to a global conflict at sea." -

USSR REPORTS ON PRC-SRV BORDER CLASHES, SHELLING

SRV Protests 'Armed Incursions'

LD131231 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi April 13 TASS -- The SRV Foreign Ministry has sent to the PRC Foreign Ministry a note of protest against Chinese armed incursions into Vietnam's territory late last March and early in April. The incursions were launches into all the seven provinces of the SRV bordering on China.

The note says that these actions by the Chinese side are heightening tensions on the border and do not contribute to creating a favourable atmosphere for normalizing Vietnamese-Chinese relations.

TASS Cites PRC, SRV Sources

LD181438 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing April 18 TASS -- The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reports that Chinese Artillery units stationed on the border in the Yunnan Province opened fire on Vietnamese troops on the morning of April 16.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY presents the operations of Chinese units in the Yunnan Province as a "return fire". At the same time the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO came out with new threats aginst the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, trying to blame the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the heightening of tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Hanoi April 18 TASS -- On April 17 Chinese forces staged a number of new armed provocations on the border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported.

Chinese artillery shelled borderline districts of the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son. Units of troops with a numercial strength of up to a platoon entered the Vietnamese territory, opened fire on peaceful people.

A particularly serious incident took place in the Muong Huong District of Hoang Lien Son Province. Artillery and mortar fire was opened from the Chinese side on a crowded market. 16 people, mainly women and children, were killed or wounded.

IZVESTIYA Reports Clashes

PM211016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Border Incident"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Apr -- VNA has reported a serious incident on the Chinese-Vietnamese border on 16 April.

A statement by an SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman was published here, saying that a number of border areas of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces has been heavily bombarded by Chinese artillery.

The spokesman rejected China's assertion that the Chinese authorities were "retaliating" against Vietnamese "provocations" on the border.

On 17 April Chinese forces perpetrated a number of further armed provocations on the border with the SRV, VNA reported. Chinese artillery shelled borders areas of Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau and Hoang Lien Son Provinces.

In Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province, a busy marketplace was shelled and mortared by the Chinese. Some 16 people, mainly women and children, were either killed or wounded.

Beijing, 18 Apr -- XINHUA reports that Chinese artillery units on the border in Yunnan Province opened fire on Vietnamese forces on the morning of 16 April. The agency said that the Chinese units in Yunnan Province were "returning fire."

PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

LD182224 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 18 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang has arrived in Australia on a 5-day visit. This is the first leader of a Chinese Government to visit that country. China has now become a major market for Australian goods. However, relations between the PRC leadership and the new Australian Government, where the Labour Party has taken power, grew more complicated after Rober Hawke stated that his country had decided to resume economic aid to Vietnam. The Chinese leadership expressed its displeasure in connection with this.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS WANT RENEWED TIES WITH PRC

OW192141 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Talk by Soviet scholar (Klimov)]

[Excerpts] Scholars of our two countries established ties immediately following the founding of the PRC. The ties involved research on important scientific and technical subjects, exchanges of information on the results of scientific and technical research, mutual exchange of books, periodicals and other data, and mutual exchange of delegations to get first-hand information. Soviet scientists helped Chinese scholars formulate China's 12-year plan for scientific and technical development, listing 57 important scientific and technical research projects and including 616 problems.

During the first 10 years after the founding of the PRC, about 1,000 Chinese scholars went to the Soviet Union to study and undergo training in scientific work; large numbers of Chinese researchers graduated from Soviet institutes of higher learning. With the help of Soviet scholars, China set up many research institutes on computing techniques, radio and electronics techniques, automation and remote control. With the help of the Soviet Union, China had also set up atomic reactor, which was put to use in 1957, and cyclotron, both are very important toward developing nuclear physics in China.

Soviet and Chinese scholars jointly surveyed the natural resources and the development of productive forces in various regions and studied the natural resources in the Heilongjiang River valley.

Li Siguang, noted scholar and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, wrote in 1959: We Chinese scientific workers truly appreciate the indefatigable efforts made by the scholars of the great Soviet Union in promoting Sino-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation. Soviet scientific and technical workers now also call for resumption and development of ties with the Chinese scholars in scientific research.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES JAPAN FOR ESCORTING U.S. WARSHIPS

OW201103 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Kazuo Tanikawa, director general of the Defense Agency, and Haruo Natsume, director of the Defense Policy Bureau under the Defense Agency, stated in their replies to interpellations at the Budget Committee session of the House of Councillors on 18 April that it would be possible for the vessels of the Maritime Self-Defense Force to escort American nuclear-armed warships on the high seas in case of emergency. Radio Moscow correspondent Vykhukhalev filed the following report from Tokyo:

Prime Minister Nakasone recently stated at a Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives that Japan should provide vigorous escorts for American warships in the open sea in case of emergency. And in making the above remarks, the Defense Agency officials have taken a step forward. What draws our attention to the remarks by Director General Tanikawa of the Defense Agency and Director Natsume of the agency's Defense Policy Bureau is that the defense authorities have actually admitted that American warships may possibly be carrying nuclear weapons. That is to say, nuclear-armed American warships' port calls to Japan, including the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise's port call last month, violated Japan's three nonnuclear principles and the Japanese authorities were well aware of three violatoins.

What is more, in discussing escorts for American warships, the Defense Agency leaders suggest that they do not oppose an expansion of U.S. nuclear presence in the seas surrounding Japan. What about the extent of the sea area? During his recent visit to Japan, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Thayer demanded that Japan be ready in the near future to conduct vigorous combat operations within a radius of 1000 nautical miles from the country's shores and block international straits in the Far East in the event of a contingency.

Does hits indicate that Japanese warships will be deployed to seas quite close to the territorial waters of many Asian countries while escorting nuclear-armed American warships? It is extremely dangerous to have nuclear-weapons in the areas where conflicts may arise, because these nuclear weapons may be put to use. Would it be correct to say that in making the remarks, the Defense Agency director general himself was of the opinion that, under certain conditions, it would be beneficial for Japan to escort nuclear-armed American warships?

To strengthen peace for all neighboring countries in the Far East, it is extremely important to lower the level of nuclear confrontation numerically in this area. The Japanese Defense Agency has taken exactly the opposite course, and its discussion of the escort of American floating nuclear bases has caused major concern for peace in the Far East.

U.S. WANTS JAPAN TO 'KEEP ORDER' IN FAR EAST

PM201124 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A Policing Role"]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Apr -- The Reagan administration is examining a plan for sending a Japanese expeditionary corps to southern Korea in the event of an "emergency." According to reports from Seoul, that was stated in the South Korean National Assembly by Deputy (Pak Kyon Sok) of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, citing secret U.S. documents obtained by him.

As far back as 1980, he said, Washington proposed that Tokyo send Japanese army contingents to the south of the peninsula in the event of a "crisis in Europe, the Persian Gulf or the Far East." In other words, the Japanese armed forces would have taken the place there of U.S. units that Washington is planning to use in its adventures in other parts of the world and have taken part in operations to "keep order" under Pentagon command. Tokyo declined to accept this proposal but, according to the deputy's facts, the United States is continuing to study specific ways of using Japanese troops in possible combat operations in Korea.

Tokyo and Washington have already actually begun rehearsing military operations far beyond Japan's borders and territorial waters. According to a KYODO NEWS AGENCY report, it is planned in 1983 to hold the first exercises between the two countries' air forces in South Korea involving nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers. Addressing the current session of the Japanese parliament, representatives of the National Defense Agency acknowledged that the country's Air Force is ready to participate in U.S. Air Force operations in the region in the event of an "emergency."

According to numerous statements from Tokyo, the Japanese navy is carrying out training for actions in the sea lanes of the Northwest Pacific and for "blockading" the very important international straits in the Far East on the Pentagon's orders.

U.S. Pressure on Japan

LD181524 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- Washington is not satisfied with Tokyo's general declarations about its intention to turn Japan into an "unsinkable carrier" of the United States and demands that every effort be devoted "as speedily as possible" to building up the country's military potential. Such is the leitmotif of the talks conducted in Tokyo by the United States Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Thayer, IZVESTIYA writes today.

The Pentagon's envoy demanded of the Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the Director of the National Defence Agency Kazuo Tanikawa that Japan be ready in the nearest future "to conduct vigorous combat operations within a radius of a thousand miles from the country's shores and block international straits in the Far East in the event of a contingency", the paper continues. As reported by KYODO NEWS AGENCY, Thayer "put pressure on Japan to make it increase spending" on military preparations, in other words, permitted himself to scold the Japanese military establishment for lack of zeal in securing American interests in the Far East.

The Japanese political and military officials must have felt themselves in the position of pupils caught doing something wrong, IZVESTIYA writes. They had to explain that the country's financial position was not withstanding the acceleration of military programmes. But, as the MAINICHI DAILY NEWS writes, Tokyo's timid attempts to seek an "understanding attitude" were cut short most peremptorily. The Pentagon representative demanded of the Director of the National Defence Agency Tanikawa to appear on Washington's "carpet" at once and get "concrete instructions" from the U.S. secretary of defense. A cavalier manner and rude pressure -- it is difficult to its junior ally under the "security treaty", the IZVESTIYA commentary says.

Tokyo's concessions, and this was demonstrated by Thayer's visit, only whet Washington's appetite and the American "friends" are becoming increasingly more exacting and impatient. Blind complicity in the Pentagon's ventures and consent to turn the country into a nuclear proving ground -- such are the circumstances which should be viewed as extraordinary ones, the paper writes.

ARMY PAPER WARNS AGAINST JAPAN'S 'MILITARIZATION'

LD191516 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Japan Being Turned Into Nuclear Bridgehead"]

[Excerpt] For a long time now the United States has been drawing Japan more and more deeply into its adventurist policy, turning it into a forward nuclear bridgehead, like the NATO countries. D. Ellsberg, a former high-ranking Pentagon official who was directly involved in elaborating U.S. nuclear strategy, made an interesting statement back at the end of the seventies. He admitted that Japan, with its 120 U.S. military bases at which almost 50,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed, represents an "important link" in this strategy and confirmed the presence of nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.

All the attempts by official Tokyo to deny this statement and to claim that the United States has never brought nuclear weapons onto Japanese territory can mislead few people. The Pentagon has major naval bases such as Yokosuka, Sasebo, Naha and others in Japan. U.S. Navy ships, including nuclear ships are calling with increasing frequency at these bases. In 1982 alone nuclear ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet made over 20 such calls and in the first months of this year they have made around 10. And according to information published in the newspaper ASAHI, ships of that fleet such as the aircraft carriers Midway and Enterprise carry up to 200 nuclear charges, and cruisers and destroyers up to 20. The paper emphasizes that the U.S. 7th Fleet has a total of up to 1,500 nuclear charges.

It is quite obvious that the nuclear munitions are not unloaded from the U.S. ships before they call at Japanese ports. This was confirmed among others by former U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo E. Reischauer. In an interview with MAINICHI he noted that as long ago as 1960 the Japanese Government secretly agreed to American ships with nuclear weapons on board calling at Japanese ports and to U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear bombs landing at Japanese airfields.

Speaking at his press conference in Moscow Comrade A.A. Gromyko frankly stated: "Japan and the waters surrounding Japan are bristling with nuclear weapons and the corresponding delivery vehicles. Okinawa is a huge base for nuclear weapons." Nevertheless, the U.S. Administration's plans envisage the further building of nuclear weapons there.

Starting this year, first the submarines and then the surface ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet based in Japan are to be equipped with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. It has been announced that the modernized battleship New Jersey, armed with Tomahawks, and the newest nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson will join that same 7th Fleet as from this summer. Incidentally, the U.S. command has wasted no time in announcing that the Carl Vinson will arrive in Yokosuka at the end of June.

Another element of these plans of Washington's is the deployment of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons a distance of up to 1,000 km, at the Misawa airbase (north Honshu island) as from 1984. In all, there will be 48 of them there. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has stated in this connection that the appearance of the F-16's "will considerably increase the combat might of the U.S. forward-based facilities in the Far East.

The deployment on Japanese territory of U.S. ground-launched cruise missiles is also planned. According to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the installation of these missiles in Japan is to "prevent Soviet warships passing through the Korea Strait."

KYODO agency, reporting this U.S. intention, noted that Washington is also trying to make the Japanese Government start buying these missiles from the United States.

The facts thus show that the United States intends to create in Japan a mighty nuclear missiles strike force aimed against the Soviet Union. And what about Tokyo? There was little objection to these plans there even before. But since Y. Nakasone became prime minister of Japan this dangerous process has begun to be considerably speeded up.

Reporting the Pentagon plans, BUSINESS WEEK wrote that the U.S. Defense Department is hoping that Japan will assume responsibility for blockading the Soviet Pacific Fleet at its bases and will also assist the U.S. Navy in patrolling vital sea routes right up to Guam and the Near East." Tokyo reacted to this promptly. It declared that it was prepared to see to the blockade of three international straits -- the Korea, La Perouse and Tsugaru Straits -- in order to "immobilize" the Soviet Navy in an emergency. Pyongyan's NODONG SINMUN described these Japanese plans as an act of "piracy."

As for joint operations by U.S. and Japanese naval forces on Pacific lines of communication, Tokyo will collaborate with the Pentagon during possible hostilities in the Pacific even if Japan is not directly involved in the armed conflict, according to a statement by K. Tanikawa, director of the National Defense Agency (NDA). And should Japan be involved in such a conflict, it will act "hand in hand" with the United States even if the latter uses nuclear weapons. Moreover, according to the admission of H. Natsume, a ranking NDA official, the Japanese Navy has already been instructed to start rehearsing joint operations with U.S. Navy units that have nuclear weapons.

A few days ago official Tokyo again expressed solidarity with the Washington administration's aggressive course aimed at whipping up tension in the Far East region. The Japanese Government, the director of NDA stated in parliament, welcomes the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Far East region. This statement by the head of the military department was supported by Foreign Minister S. Abe, who told deputies that the buildup of the might of the U.S. Armed Forces, including those deployed on the Japanese islands, "is to Japan's benefit."

However, Tokyo not only welcomes Washington's military-political strategy and assists its implementation. The Nakasone government, exploiting the militarist race started by the United States, has eagerly joined in it. This is shown particularly by the fact that Japan's military spending has been increased 6.5 percent in the current fiscal year which started 1 April. The NDA will receive the unprecedented sum of 2.75 trillion yen for its purposes.

The allocation of, in Japanese terms, record sums for military aims is also explained by the fact that the current fiscal year is the 1st year of the latest 5-year plan (1983-87) for building up the country's Armed Forces. Japanese newspapers have already nicknamed this 5-year militarization plan a program for turning Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Let us recall that this was the role which Premier Nakasone prepared for his country during his talks in Washington with President Reagan.

This 5-year program, whose total cost will approach the 16.5-trillion-yen mark, envisages equipping the air and naval "self-defense forces" with the latest F-15 Eagle fighters, P-3c Orion ASW aircraft, E-2c Hawkeye early warning aircraft, helicopters, destroyers, minesweepers, submarines and helicopter carriers. According to the calculations of the compilers of the 5-year plan its implementation "in full" will put Japan in first place in terms of military might among the states which do not possess nuclear weapons.

The planned qualitative leap in Japan's militarization clearly contravenes the country's Constitution, which forbids Japan to have armed forces. This is the reason why the ruling clique's attacks on the country's fundamental law and primarily on its peaceful articles are intensifying. A recent remark by Japanese Minister of Education M. Setoyama is indicative in this respect. In order to end the arguments about the constitutionality of the "Self-Defense Forces," the minister stated, it is simply necessary to change the Constitution.

Japan's faster militarization and the unrestrained buildup of its military might are bound to arouse the most serious fears in Asian countries, particularly those occupied by the imperial army during World War II. Criticism of both Tokyo, which has embarked on the path of remilitarization, and Washington, which is encouraging this process in every way, is heard increasingly frequently in Asian capitals. "Japan must not be allowed to arm itself," A. Malik, former Indonesian foreign minister, stated. "The very thought of this horrifies all Asians."

The actions of the current Japanese Government are also criticized in Japan itself. The results of a public opinion poll carried out by MAINICHI show that the overwhelming majority of Japanese oppose the course toward the buildup of military might steered by the Nakasone Cabinet. Over 70 percent of those polled stated that they feel seriously concerned at the "defense policy" of the government. "The reason for the people's mistrust of Nakasone's policy is that his cabinet's actions reek of powder," I. Asukata, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee, stated.

AKAHATA has noted that it is not the mythical "Soviet military threat" but the Japanese-American security treaty which is leading to a dangerous growth of tension in the Far East. The Liberal Democratic government's claims that only the alliance with the United States "saves" Japan from the "threat from the north" are needed to justify its policy of an unrestrained arms race, the paper stressed. The Nakasone government is now directing all efforts toward turning the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." However, AKAHATA asks, do unsinkable aircraft carriers exist at all?

Perhaps some people in Tokyo should ponder this?

U.S.-ROK TEAM SPIRIT MANEUVERS SEEN AS OMINOUS

PM171940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Seoul: Using Foreign Forces"]

[Text] The largest ever U.S.-South Korean maneuvers, Team Spirit-83, which began on 1 February, are now in their 3d month. They are rehearsing the lifting of major U.S. troop formations to the Korean peninsula from the United States and from U.S. bases in the Pacific Ocean -- from the Hawaiian Islands and Guam to the Philippines and Japan.

Airborne assault troops and Marines reinforced by the bulk of the 7th Fleet, including two aircraft carrier assault groups, and U.S. strategic bombers, are participating in the maneuvers. The rehearsal for another aggressive Pentagon adventure on Asian soil began with around 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen participating. For the first time representatives of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" are acting as observers at the maneuvers.

The provocative Team Spirit war games, in which Tokyo's involvement becomes greater and greater every year, are generating warranted anxiety in the neighboring countries of the Far East, above all in the DPRK which has been compelled once again to place its Armed Forces and services in a state of combat readiness.

"By conducting the current maneuvers," the Pyongyang paper NODONG SINMUN notes, "the U.S. imperialists are trying to hinder peaceful construction in the DPRK and the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the achievement of independent peaceful unification."

For the Korean people the division of the country is a national tragedy; for their neighbors it is a dangerous source of tension in the Far East.

The chief obstacle to constructive dialogue between the north and south and to the restoration of national unity is the U.S. occupation of the southern part of the Korean peninsula which has dragged on for several decades.

The Washington demagogues do not mind citing the opinion of the international community when they think it will benefit them. But they are apt to completely forget the very UN decisions which actually concern the U.S. Administration. Here is a striking example of their "forgetfulness": In November 1975 the 30th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for an end to interference in the Korean people's internal affairs, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea and the replacement of the July 1953 armistice with a peace agreement.

Is it not a paradox that the U.S. occupiers are cynically continuing to use the blue flag of the United Nations as a cover although that organization has unequivocally demanded that they go back where they came from. Washington is obviously keen to maintain a seat of tension in the Korean peninsula in order to be able to use it as a pretext for retaining and building up its military presence on that important Far East bridgehead. And the Seoul dictators, obedient to the occupiers, will need U.S. forces all the more for fear of being left along with their own people. For them the whipping up of hysteria about the imaginary "threat from the north" has long served as grounds for militarizing the country and turning it into a police state.

The Seoul puppet regime was first headed by Syngman Rhee. When the unrest broke out at the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties in South Korea he was sent to Hawaii and put out to grass, and another tyrant, Pak Chong-hui, was put in power. Some 18 years later, when popular discontent again reached danger level, he was shot. The current Seoul dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, came to power over the dead body of his predecessor and via the carnage in Kwangju.

The popular uprising in Kwangju in May 1980, whose participants had control of the country's third largest city for 10 days, was a heroic episode in the annals of the Korean people's liberation struggle. And it is as much of a stain on the conscience of the Washington "champions of democracy" as the tragedy of the Vietnamese village of Songmy or the annihilation of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

On direct instructions from the White House, General Wickham allotted from the forces under him two South Korean divisions with tanks and artillery to be used against the insurgents. Around 3,000 Kwangju inhabitants died at the hands of the goons. "Countermeasures against the communist threat in South Korea were more important than the restoration of democracy," the then U.S. President Carter said, showing the real value of his homilies about "human rights."

The Kwangju tragedy was the culmination of a crisis which had both political and economic roots. The dissatisfaction with the military dictatorship's oppression increased sharply as a result of the difficulties the South Korean economy encountered at the beginning of the present decade. It transpired that the "South Korean version of the Japanese miracle," which Seoul had bragged about in the sixties and seventies, had a very flimsy foundation. The combination of a cheap workforce and up-to-date foreign technology (that is, the same factors Japan had once utilized) for a while definitely had made for effective production growth. But this growth was stimulated and battened on primarily by the transnational corporations, chiefly U.S. and Japanese, for which South Korea was a veritable garden of Eden.

The South Korean economy's present ills are due to the Seoul regime's favorable treatment of foreign investors. Industry's one-sided orientation toward exports made it extremely vulnerable to foreign markets. And the overdependence on foreign capital and loans doomed the country to crippling debts. As soon as the leading capitalist powers found themselves in the grip of the economic crisis South Korean goods began to find their path blocked and the flow of foreign capital investments was dramatically reduced.

As a result the trade deficit, which had been a recurring phenomenon in the past, reached $5 billion. In terms of its foreign debt (which is now $33 billion, that is, more than one-half of the GNP), South Korea trails only a handful of Latin American states, in particular Brazil and Mexico. There are around 1 million unemployed people in the country, or 8 percent of the able-bodied population. The inflation rate has been in double figures for some years now.

Against the background of all these difficulties military expenditure has become an even more intolerable burden for the South Korean economy. To maintain and equip a 600,000-strong army the Seoul regime spends $3.7 billion a year, or nearly 40 percent of the state budget. "South Korea is a replica of the shah's Iran. The same dictatorial police regime, the same excessive military expenditure," the Italian paper PAESE SERA states.

The U.S. "merchants of death" are doing their utmost to encourage the Seoul clique's militarist hysteria. It is getting generous credits to buy weapons and to develop its own military industry. South Korea is becoming the Far East branch of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Running for the White House soon after the failure of U.S. intervention in Indochina, Carter promised during his election campaign to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea. Later, as is known, he reneged. The present White House occupant has not given the Seoul puppets cause for alarm at any time and, unlike his predecessor, he has not even pestered them with demagoguery about "human rights." The first foreign guest Reagan ostentatiously received after assuming the U.S. presidency was the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan. He was given increased U.S. military aid (it reached $210 million in 1983) and, moreover, he was promised that Japan would also be persuaded to shell out on strengthening the "anticommunist bastion in Northeast Asia." Soon Seoul actually received $4 billion in preferential loans and credits.

As well as reequipping the Seoul war machine the Pentagon embarked on modernizing its own military potential in South Korea. It did not confine itself to increasing the occupational force to 42,000 men and sending the latest F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers to the air bases in Osan, Kunsan and Taegu. On the pretext of "modernization" the Pentagon is preparing to deploy new theater nuclear weapon systems in the southern part of the Korean peninsula and in its other Far East bridgeheads.

In particular, this means long-range cruise missiles capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union, China and other Asian states. According to press reports, the occupiers have over 600 units of tactical nuclear weapons -- projectiles and mines -- on Korean soil at the present time. In fact, South Korea is a massive base, or rather a complex of bases for nuclear weapons.

Against this background the unprecedented scale of the Team Spirit-83 maneuvers, in which the "Rapid Deployment Force" is operating in conjunction with the U.S. Navy and Air Force based in the Pacific Ocean and also has the direct support of Seoul's Armed Forces and indirect support of Tokyo's appears particularly ominous.

It is worth noting that U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Meyer's provocative statement that U.S. forces in South Korea will not balk at using nuclear weapons, came soon after new proposals by the DPRK leadership aimed at the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. neocolonialist strategy in the Far East, the continuing occupation of South Korea and the buildup of the U.S. military presence therepose a serious threat to peace. The U.S. Armed Forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, as stipulated by the UN General Assembly decisions. This is an essential condition of the country's reunification and the normalization of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

KIM IL-SONG THANKS SOVIETS AT DPRK PLANT

PM190948 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Apr 83 p 3

[TASS report: "Fruits of Friendship"]

[Text] The Kim Chaek Metallurgical Combine's output is well known within the DPRK and abroad. This, the sector's largest enterprise, located in the city of Chongjin, is a graphic example of the fruitfulness of Soviet-Korean economic cooperation. A ceremony has been held there to commission the cold-rolling shop built with the Soviet Union's assistance. An oxygen converter shop and a hot-rolling shop have already been built within the framework of an agreement between the two countries on increasing the plant's capacity by 1 million tons of steel.

Uralmash, the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant and many other Soviet enterprises supplied a 1,200 rolling mill and other modern equipment for the new shop, Dozens of Soviet experts helped Korean workers and engineers install and commission it and train skilled national cadres.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, sent the Soviet experts taking part in building the shop greetings expressing warm gratitude for their great contribution to the successful commissioning of this project. You have set a remarkable example of fraternity and friendly cooperation between our two countries' peoples, the document says. I am confident that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation linking Korea and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen and develop.

WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA ATTACKS' AGAINST DRA CRITICIZED

LD192304 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Western propaganda has lately increased the stream of slanderous fabrications about the events in Afghanistan. A Radio Moscow correspondent in Kabul, Vladimir Fadeyev, writes the following:

The Western media have stepped up their propaganda attacks against Afghanistan. Especially zealous is Radio Free Kabul for which the United States and other Western countries have already allocated a quarter of a million dollars. The radio broadcasts inflammatory programs to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through 11 transmitters. The programs feature mostly the heads of bandit groups that are making armed forays into Afghanistan. According to the KABUL NEW TIMES, this stepped up subversion on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Afghan revolution is aimed at distorting and hiding away the truth about the successes achieved by the people's government. But, as the Afghan proverb says, you cannot blot out the sun with a sieve.

The truth about Afghanistan is that in its 5 years the republic has made obvious progress that nobody can hide. In answering Western slander the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY says the process of normalization is continuing and the people's government is strengthening its positions in the remotest areas. More and more people who some time ago were deceived into fighting the people's government are now supporting it.

INDIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO WORLD LEADERS CITED

GF191434 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 18 Apr 83

[From "Developments Last Week" program]

[Text] In a message to a number of world leaders last week, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed uneasiness over growing international tension. It must be noted that many people in Asia are observing the uneasiness felt by the leader of the Nonaligned Movement. Asian countries are observing the strengthening of the U.S. military presence particularly in the Indian Ocean with anxiety.

The main unit of the U.S. force in this region consists of two aircraft carriers, each of which is as large as an island. The carriers belong to the U.S. 6th and 7th Fleets and contain 180 assault aircraft, 80 of which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It must be recalled at this point that the Soviet Union held talks with the United States some time ago aimed at reducing military operations in the Indian Ocean with the hope of (?terminating) them altogether. The Americans, however, disrupted these talks unilaterally and began actively increasing their military forces in that part of the world.

It was disclosed earlier this year that a Central Command was set up and a total of 19 countries in Asia and Africa were placed within its sphere of operations. Meanwhile, it should be recalled that many of the representatives participating in the recent Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Delhi pointed to the dangerous turn the developments have taken in the Indian Ocean.

In her message to the leaders of countries which are not members of the Nonaligned Movement, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi once again focused on the most important issues concerning war and peace.

INDOCHINA STATES SEEK PEACE, STABILITY FOR REGION

PM191322 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Indochina Needs Peace and Stability"]

[Text] Just recently the situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border has deteriorated sharply. Western propaganda is sounding off about alleged violations of Thailand's territorial integrity from Kampuchea [PRK] and inflating the deliberate lie to the level of a world sensation.

There is no need to point out that the clamorous "sensation" is just the latest sham. Respect for neighboring states' territorial integrity is one of the fundamental principles of PRK and SRV foreign policy. The secret of the ballyhoo that has been kicked up is simple. The successful actions by Kampuchean armed forces and Vietnamese volunteers against the holdout grouping of Khmer reaction supported by certain external forces has angered Bangkok and its protectors in the extreme. The legitimate right of a sovereign country to safeguard its national security was perceived as a challenge and a direct threat to the political course they are pursuing in the region. After all, the complete elimination of the Khmer reaction's bandit formations would remove any propaganda basis for interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and would return events in the region to a course which in no way suits the adherents of "power" politics and adventurists.

Washington's stance in this context is very indicative. At first the U.S. press spread stories of an "incursion" into Thailand from Kampuchea. This was followed by a number of comments by official administration spokesmen who expressed "concern" on that score. The whole business was crowned by massive military deliveries to Bangkok, accompanied by statements that the United States would not leave Thailand in the lurch. It is hard to characterize these actions as anything other than provocative and inflammatory.

There are reasons, but no justification, for the tension that has been created. Objective conditions exist for the normalization of the situation in that part of the world. The conference of PRK, SRV and Lao foreign ministers held 13 April in Phnom Penh reaffirmed the three Indochinese countries' commitment to a political solution of the region's problems based on genuine equality and respect for the sides' interests. As was noted at a Moscow press conference organized in connection with the ministers' conference, talks between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries and the creation of security zones on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border could be the preconditions for reducing tension.

The communique adopted at the SRV, PRK and Lao ministers' meeting stresses that the Indochinese states are ready to examine "any proposals for restoring peace and stability on the Kampuchean-Thai border." The decision on the latest partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea this May provided new evidence of the consistency of the peace-loving course of Kampuchea and the SRV.

Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs -- it is only on this basis that a genuine settlement of the region's problems is possible. The future lies with this policy.

'IMPERIALISTS' SEEK WORSENING OF SRV-PRC TIES

OW200618 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The imperialist propaganda machine and its echoes are slandering the Socialist Republic of Vietnam ceaselessly, distorting its foreign policy and insisting without any grounds that socialist Vietnam has aggressive ambitions. Please listen to station observer Glebov's commentary in this regard.

The Vietnamese people have fought bloody battles for decades for freedom and independence. There has been no peace on Vietnamese soil in these decades. One aggressor after another (?has occupied the land), but they failed to frustrate the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people, through their tenacious and heroic struggle and with support from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and from the progressive public all over the world defeated the aggressors, accomplished the country's unification and began to build socialism. Naturally, the Vietnamese people's greatest desire is to maintain good-neighborly relations with all neighboring countries and with China. The Vietnamese leadership has taken a series of construction actions to seek normalization of Vietnam-China relations. Vietnam is calling for efforts to settle through negotiations all the issues between the two countries. Socialist Vietnam repeatedly has proposed the signing of a treaty of mutual nonuse of force with China and avoiding the use of force in settling any dispute between the two countries.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea proposed to sign a trilateral or multilateral treaty of peaceful coexistence with China. Such a treaty would require all parties to undertake to build their relations on the following principled basis: mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit. At a meeting in Vientiane in February this year, the leaders of socialist Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea once again expressed their good will. The meeting's final document said that the abnormal relations with the People's Republic of China cannot be blamed on the Indochinese countries, and that Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, in keeping with their consistent policies, are sparing no effort in striving to restore normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The peace-loving line of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and their aspirations to restore peace and stability in Indochina were once again manifested at the 12 April meeting in Phnom Penh of the Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It is obvious that whoever says that Vietnam has aggressive ambitions is confounding truth with falsehood.

Who wishes for the deterioration of relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China? It is the imperialists, primarily U.S. imperialists, who wish for the worsening of relations between Vietnam and China. After suffering an ignominious defeat in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism was forced to leave Indochina in 1973. But it has not given up its imperialist designs on this region. Based on the theory of letting Asians fight Asians, the United States hopes to get what it wants by someone else's hands. Here it is very necessary to mention some barefaced statements by the author of a newly published book in the United States, "A New China Policy." He says: An appropriate China policy will reduce to a considerable extent U.S. expenditures and risks in fulfilling its obligations in Southeast and Northeast Asia. I think it is clear to everyone what the U.S. obligations referred to in this book are. They are expansionism and the suppression of the national liberation and revolutionary movements. In other words, the so-called U.S. obligations have never had anything in common with the vital interests of the people of China, Indochina, Asia or the world as a whole.

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO ANNOUNCES MEDITERRANEAN MILITARY EXERCISE

LD210935 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels April 21 TASS -- NATO will start military exercises, code-named Deterrent Force '83, in the Mediterranean on April 27 this year, the Supreme Allied Command in Europe announced today. Warships from the United States, Britain, Greece, Italy, and Turkey will take part in the manoeuvres.

The objective of the war games is to master various methods of naval warfare, manoeuvering and re-fuelling on the high seas and communications systems.

Various NATO countries, the communique says, will send their submarines, patrol speed-boats, naval planes and helicopters, These forces will be used during the exercises as backup units or "targets".

Italian Admiral Giuseppe de Giovanni has been placed in command of the Deterrent Force '83 exercises. Combat ships will call at four Mediterranean ports.

FRANCE EXPLODES NUCLEAR DEVICE AT MURUROA ATOLL

TASS Report

LD201317 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Paris April 20 TASS -- France has exploded an underground nuclear device at the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, AFP reports.

According to the Dutch Royal Meteorological Institute, cited by the news agency, the explosion occurred at 7 p.m. on April 19.

Official Announcement

LD201954 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Paris April 20 TASS -- The French Government has officially announced that France has effected an underground nuclear explosition on Atoll Mururoa in the Southern Pacific.

TASS ANALYZES FRENCH DRAFT MILITARY PROGRAM

LD202343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1848 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 20 Apr (TASS) -- The French Government has submitted for examination by the National Assembly a bill setting forth the military program for 1985-89. The bill, promulgated by Minister of National Defense C. Hernu, features primarily, in the words of AFP, plans to strengthen France's nuclear arsenal and "expand the zone of its potential application." Implementation of the new program will cost the French taxpayer $830 billion.

The French Government's official spokesman, M. Gallo, declared that the bill testified to France's determination to develop its defence potential "both within NATO and taking into account autonomy in decision making.

The program essentially puts forward the country's military-political doctrine for the 1990's. The aims mentioned in the preamble include those of the defense of Western Europe and the Mediterranean, and also the "support of those African countries with which France has defense agreements." As we know, Paris supports a number of conservative regimes in Africa, including with the aid of bases located in those countries.

The "technical backup" of this program of extension of France's military commitments is provided by a new generation of armaments, primarily nuclear.

The bill envisages speeding up the commissioning of a sixth nuclear missile-carrying submarine. In 1988, construction of a seventh such submarine will begin. Mirage F-4 and Mirage 2000 aircraft will be equipped with missiles having nuclear warheads. The ground forces will have pluton missiles replaced by Hades missiles having a considerably enhanced range, and they can be fitted with either nuclear or neutron warheads.

Development of the neutron weapon occupies a special place in the military policy of the French Government. Testing of this weapon is continuing, causing protests from a number of Oceania countries.

The new draft military program, in the overall view of observers, envisages an activization of France's role in NATO.

SOVIET-NORWEGIAN COMMISSION SESSION 'A SUCCESS'

LD192324 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- The 10th session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Norwegian Commission has been a success. It charted plans for the further development of mutually beneficial trade the volume of which reached a record high level in 1982", Vladimir Sushkov, head of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, told a TASS correspondent.

The session, held in Moscow on April 18-19, discussed a wide range of issues of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Norway. The Norwegian delegation was led by Minister of Trade and Shipping Arne Skauge. During the talks the sides noted that apart from traditional trade practices, new forms of cooperation were developing, although not so rapidly as the sides wanted. The case in point were the border trade between northern regions of the two countries where reciprocal deliveries of goods had begun across the Soviet-Norwegian border. The two sides also maintained cooperation production, supplying components of equipment to each other.

The Soviet and Norwegian delegations which included officials from different ministries, firms and foreign trade organisations discussed the state of and prospects for cooperation in a number of industries, and ways for expanding trade in machines and equipment, specifically power generating equipment for hydropower stations, different metallurgical equipment, and also cooperation in the development of equipment for ships, navigation, and searching for fish, for data processing, and control systems. According to the head of the Soviet delegation, scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Norway is developing satisfactorily. The value of the contracts signed in the first months of the year indicates that the two countries can expect further expansion of trade in 1983.

The head of the Norwegian delegation was received today by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov.

COMMENT ON U.S. BEIRUT EMBASSY BOMB EXPLOSION

LD201813 Moscow in Arabic to the World World 1530 GMT 20 Apr 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut continues to arouse great interest among all those who follow developments in the Middle East. Many observers agree that the Beirut incident was one of the numerous direct results of the continuing grave tension in the area, for which the Israeli agressor and the American ruling circles shoulder full responsibility.

These two allies have been undermining all constructive efforts exerted toward reaching a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, in particular, the core of the problem: the Palestinian question. The United States and Israel have been using all methods, including aggression and military intimidation of the Arabs, as well as political and economic pressure, in an attempt to impose a settlement on the Arab world in line with their own interests only -- a settlement which would enable Israel to consolidate the fruits of its aggression and which would enable the United States to expand and consolidate its neocolonialist bases in the Arab world.

In order to implement this widescale anti-Arab plot, Israel does not hesitate in committing acts against the United States in Beirut. The terrorist Begin clique claims that the incident proves that the Lebanese Government was unable to guarantee security in the country, and for this Tel Aviv declares that the American and Israeli presence in Lebanon must be maintained and that Beirut must be forced to agree to the settlement conditions put forward by the two strategic allies.

U.S. To Expand Military Presence

LD201242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Apr 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov and Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] In a dispatch from Washington UPI reports on a speech by a U.S. State Department representative on the Beirut bomb explosion that demolished the U.S. Embassy. As is known, responsibility for the action has been claimed by the Islamic Jihad Organization.

President Reagan hastened to state that this act of terrorism will not lead to changes in U.S. policy. However, from the words of the State Department representative the conclusion may be drawn that the United States intends to expand its military presence on Lebanese territory, using the well-known pretext of defending the lives of U.S. citizens. It has been stated once again that the Lebanese Army is allegedly not capable of controlling the situation in the country alone.

CIA Involvement

LD201718 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 20 Apr 83

["'Quiet Americans' in the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Sherbrennikov writes:

A tragic event -- the blast in the U.S. Embassy in Beirut -- has brought about a somewhat slow reaction of the Washington administration which was not in a hurry to give information about the toll of lives. Possibly, this is accounted for by the fact that among the victims, as Alan Romberg, a spokesman of the Department of State, had to admit in the end, was Clayton Ames, director of the CIA's department for the problems on the Near East and South Asia. According to Romberg, Ames was holding consultations in Beirut.

What kind of "consultations" the high-ranking figure of the CIA was engaging in in the Lebanese capital, which has been destroyed by the Israeli aggressors, one can only guess in the light of the CIA's ominous role in the protracted Middle East tragedy. As an important instrument of Washington in the realisation of a course aimed at establishing political hegemony and control over the rich natural resources of Arab countries, and at consolidating military presence in the region, the CIA has long been keeping the Middle East within its sight.

With [word indistinct] Reagan administration's taking office, the CIA's espionage and sabotage actions against Arab countries which pursue an independent policy have unprecedentedly grown. This year alone, the CIA's aggregate spending, according to data that have appeared in the press, will amount to 2,000 million dollars which will be 25 percent more than its last year's budget.

Gross interference in internal affairs, conspiracies, provocations, political assassinations, terror [word indistinct] and blackmail -- such is the manner of the CIA's actions in the Middle East. The CIA's sanguinary traces have been observed in many countries of the Arab world. Those include the undermining of the unity of Arab countries with the aid of agents and the planning of assassinations of prominent Arab figures, of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in particular, support for the Iranian emigre organisations based in France and Egypt, the conduct of flagrant misinformation campaigns in mass media, subversive actions against the national liberation movements, a conspiracy against Democratic Yemen, and attempts at organising a blowing-up of the oil storage facility of the Aden oil processing plant.

And this is only the tip of an iceberg of the CIA's disgraceful activities in the Middle East.

Particular danger to Arab peoples is posed by the CIA's close "cooperation" with the Israeli secret service "Mossad". At all stages of Israel's aggression in the Middle East the CIA rendered much aid to Tel Aviv rulers, supplying them with important espionage military information. The CIA, hand-in-glove with the "Mossad," carries out actions against the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and unleashes terror against Palestinian leaders.

According to the press, it was precisely with the aid of the data of U.S. spy satellites that the Israeli bandit air raid on the peaceful nuclear research centre near Baghdad was prepared and made in June 1981.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has described the CIA as a department of dirty affairs. Such a description is fully justified.

COMMENT CONTINUES ON ISRAELI 'THREAT' TO SYRIA

Stolpovskiy in TRUD

PM201112 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Apr 83 p 1

[B. Stolpovskiy "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Threat to Syria

Speaking at a press conference in Vienna last Friday, Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky called Israel a "militarist state" and described it as one of the "biggest enemies of peace." He had ample grounds for saying so. And not just because of Israel's record -- five bloody wars against sovereign Arab states, the illegal occupation of vast amounts of Arab territory, the tragedies at Sabra and Shatila and many other Palestinian settlements and of the entire 4 million-strong Palestinian people, and the emulation of the atrocities committed by Hitler's fascists -- but also because Israel continues to commit crimes, occupying part of Lebanon and terrorizing its population, and, breaching the accord on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese soil, to plan new ones by paving the way for and provoking a military conflict with Syria.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who is renowned for his fanaticism and duplicity, has said that Syria is not threatened with invasion. He said the same before aggressing against Lebanon, but it did not stop him from giving the order for an army of 100,000 men to invade.

There is every indication that the same could happen to independent Syria. In the past week there has been a great deal of evidence that the Israeli strike subunits in eastern Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley are being reinforced. The shelling of Syrian troops in Lebanon as part of the Arab Deterrent Force continues and military facilities for moving troops are being commissioned.

Why, the reader asks, has peace-loving Syria been been chosen as the target for Israel's next act of aggression? Because that country is firmly and resolutely opposed to Israeli expansionism, in favor of the withdrawal of all of the aggressor's troops from Arab territories, and opposed to the Reagan administration's attempts to foist on the Arab countries its "settlement plan" for the Near East, which completely ignores the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The U.S. Administration is now particularly bitter because, as even the U.S. press is saying, the plan is foundering on account of the stance adopted by the Arabs.

A threat is hanging over Syria. But the plans of the Israeli Zionists and their U.S. fellow-thinkers are doomed to failure, a statement issued by the Syrian Communist Party on the Syrian Arab Republic's independence day national holiday says. "This is gauranteed by the Palestinian Arabs' heroic resistance in the occupied territories;

Syria's consistent stance of rejecting capitulationist plans; and the support given to Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

Lapin Warning

LD201551 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Israel continues to concentrate forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley in Lebanon, close to the Syrian border. This buildup is being accompanied by open threats to deliver a preemptive strike against Syria. Our commentary is by Valentin Lapin:

It is even said in Tel Aviv when the attack may be made. According to Israeli papers this may happen some time before June, and the Israeli Army chief of staff, General Levi, says it will come between 1st and 20th of next month. Meanwhile, in preparation for a new military adventure, the Israelis are hastily building airfields and other military installations in the occupied part of Lebanon. One airfield south of Beirut already receives Hercules transport planes of American make. Israel is turning Lebanon into a springboard for its new aggressive raids, first of all against Syria, a nation that is putting up a resolute resistance. But this is also a threat to all other Arab nations rejecting the American-Israeli diktat. It is with crude pressure that attempts are now being made to save the so-called Reagan peace plan, which in reality calls for Arab passivity to Israel's territorial conquests and to the denial of the Palestinian people's right to set up an independent state of their own.

At the same time, the Israeli aggressor has been consolidating its positions in the occupied Palestinian territories and in the occupied part of Lebanon. And so have its allies, the American contingent of what is termed the multinational force in Lebanon. Washington has already expressed a readiness to build up its contingent to 35,000 in what would threaten Lebanon with a complete loss of independence. It is really far, very far, that Washington and Tel Aviv have gone in their play with fire. It is they who have created an intolerable situation of genocide, violence and terror in the Middle East, which is a source of tension for the Arabs and the entire world.

It must be abundantly clear that another military explosion in the Middle East may spread to other parts of the world. What the present course of events shows is that there is an urgent need for all peace-loving forces to unite to bridle the aggressors. It is necessary to return the Middle East onto the road toward a comprehensive political settlement that will take into account the interests of all the nations concerned, including naturally the interests of the primary victim of Israeli aggression, the Arab people of Palestine. This kind of settlement has always been advocated by the Soviet Union, which in this troubled time has reaffirmed its unqualified support for the Arab people's fight for independence and a just peace.

SYRIA'S BAJBUJ CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

Meeting With Zhukov

PM201321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 18 April G.A. Zhukov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, met with a delegation of the Syrian National Peace Champions Council headed by M.D. Bajbuj, chairman of the council and member of the Ba'th Party national leadership. It was emphasized that Soviet people invariably advocate the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

M.A. al-Halabi, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the USSR, participated in the talks.

Soviet-Syrian Communique

LD201337 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- The Soviet Peace Committee and a delegation from Syria's National Council of Peace Campaigners in a joint communique have demanded an immediate end to the Israeli aggression and unconditional withdrawal of the occupation troops from Lebanon. The Syrian delegation, headed by Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, chairman of the council and member of the all-Arab leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, was staying in the Soviet Union from April 11 to 19.

The communique strongly condemns Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon and its attempts to force that sovereign state to capitulate, thus perpetuating the country's enslavement.

Representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee stated firm support of the Soviet public for Syria's principled foreign policy course and efforts directed at thwarting imperialist and Zionist designs in the Middle East.

The communique points out that the U.S. Administration's plans to build up strategic nuclear arsenals and site new American missiles in Western Europe place the whole world, including developing nations, on the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

The Syrian delegation highly assessed and backed the Soviet peace initiatives directed at lessening international tension. The communique stresses the importance of the forthcoming world assembly "for peace and life, against nuclear war," due in Prague in June.

The sides expressed their solidarity with all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, against imperialism and racism i.. countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN IRAQ

LD201629 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation left Moscow today for Iraq to conduct talks on expanding cooperation and to discuss the promotion of relations in the fields of energy, agriculture, cadre training and geological exploration. More than 100 factories and projects have been or are being constructed in Iraq with Soviet aid.

BRIEFS

SAHARA GAS PIPELINE -- Kiev April 20 TASS -- The last blueprints for the 600-kilometer-long gas pipeline in the Sahara were sent today to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic by designers in Kiev. The gas pipeline is being built with the Soviet Union's assistance. The Design Institute for the Transformation of Natural Gas in the capital of the Ukraine is the leading organization in the Soviet Union that specialises in the creation of major gas pipelines. It designed the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, the Siberia-West Europe export gas pipeline and the trans-Iranian gas pipeline. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 20 Apr 83 LD]

SHULTZ MEXICO VISIT FAILS TO PRODUCE RESULTS

LD202144 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Mexico City April 20 TASS -- A regular session of the bilateral Mexican-U.S. Commission which has ended here has not produced the results which were wanted by a high high-ranking U.S. delegation led by Secretary of State Shultz, local observers believe. Judging by the final communique, the American side has failed to make Mexico bow to U.S. diktat and renounce support for the peoples of Central America fighting for freedom.

The communique only stresses that Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda and Secretary of State George Shultz, having exchanged opinion on the problems of the region, have agreed to contribute to the process of talks so as to avoid an armed conflict and facilitate the provisions of conditions for peace and economic development in Central America. These general formulae believe differences of approach between the Mexican Government and the Reagan administration to the settlement of the situation in the region.

Mexico is known to be strongly opposed to Washington's reliance on brute force, by means of which the United States would like to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution and the national liberation movements in Central American countries.

Washington does not hide its anger over the support rendered by Mexico to Nicaragua, which has fallen victim to an act of aggression engineered by the CIA. Mexico's firm position on this question, THE WASHINGTON POST noted, was viewed by Washington as a substantial obstacle to the achievement of the objectives pursued by the Reagan administration in Central America. The U.S. is obviously displeased by the present efforts of Mexico, and also Panama, Colombia and Venezuela to find ways for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America, in particular, the conflict in El Salvador, where the Reagan administration completely rules out the possibility of talks with the insurgents and only banks on the military solution of the problem.

The White House resorted to an open "arms twisting" tactic in a bid to make Mexico follow its foreign policy course. The American side expressed "readiness" at the talks to give aid to Mexico, which is now living through serious economic difficulties caused first and foremost by Washington's protectionist measures in trade with its neighbour. However, the United States made this "aid" immediately dependent on "broader understanding" in foreign policy matters.

Judging by the final communique, Mexico's demands for an end to unequal trade exchanges and respect for commonly recognized international principles in relations with a developing country, have gone unheeded.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS BAY OF PIGS ANNIVERSARY

PM201045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 83 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Nikanorov "Commentator's Diary": "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] On 17 April 1961 the dawn silence over Cuba's Bay of Pigs was shattered by the roar of gunfire. The invasion of Cuba by teams of counterrevolutionaries trained and armed in the United States had begun.

In accordance with plans drawn up by the CIA, the aggressors were to have captured a bridgehead and ensured the arrival on Cuban territory of the so-called "provisional government" whose request for "assistance" would have led to open intervention by U.S. Armed Forces against revolutionary Cuba.

Under cover of U.S. warships, heavily armed Cuban counterrevolutionaries came ashore and tried to move into the heart of the island. But from their very first steps the bandits met fierce resistance from subunits of the people's militia located in the Playa Giron region.

The interventionists' hope of an easy victory were dashed. By the afternoon of 17 April the counterrevolutionaries' advance had already been halted. The revolutionary army and people's militia began a counteroffensive which was successfully developed the next day. Less than 72 hours after the invasion had begun, this U.S.-inspired and U.S.-funded adventure had ended in ignominy.

The glorious victory gained by Cuban patriots at Playa Giron 19 April 1961 was made possible by the courage of the defenders of the revolution and the cohesion of the people around the revolutionary government. A considerable role was also played in this respect by the fraternal internationalist assistance given to the Cuban people by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The USSR's resolute stance, expressed in a Soviet Government statement, undoubtedly helped to forestall direct U.S. interference in Cuban internal affairs.

However, by all accounts the lesson that the aggressors and their inspirers received has done them no good. The United States has not abandoned its policy of threats and provocation toward this sovereign socialist state.

The Reagan administration has stiffened the trade embargo against Cuba and banned Americans from visiting the island of freedom. Provocative maneuvers are constantly being held by U.S. Navy warships off Cuban shores, and U.S. reconnaissance aircraft are showing increased interest in Cuban territory. On Reagan's instructions the Pentagon and the CIA have formulated 16 plans for military and political actions against Cuba. A recently published U.S. National Security Council document also contains explicit recommendations to "increase the pressure on Nicaragua and Cuba.

In an attempt to ascribe to Cuba interference in other states' affairs, the United States is launching a broad anti-Cuban campaign designed to weaken and isolate Cuba and ultimately destroy the Cuban revolution. However, this hostile course is doomed to failure. As the newspaper GRANMA has written, "Cuba does not fear the Washington rulers, they cannot frighten us. Cubans will rise to the last man in defense of their revolution, independence and dignity."

Some 22 years have passed since the heroic Cuban people won a portentous victory over the lackeys of imperialism. Since then the republic has made considerable progress on the path of socialist building. Under Communist Party leadership Cuba's working people have achieved considerable success in economic, scientific and cultural development. Cuba has become an inalienable and firm link in the socialist community.

The servicemen of Cuban's Revolutionary Armed Forces stand vigilant guard over the Cuban working people's revolutionary gains. Worthily continuing and increasing the traditions of the fighters of Playa Giron, they are ready at all times to defend the motherland and the revolution and to firmly rebuff any aggressor. Those who harbor plans directed against the island of freedom would do well to remember this.

TOP SECRET U.S. DOCUMENT ON CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

PM201301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Kistov article under the rubric "International Notes": "In the Snares of a Gallacious Policy"]

[Text] The White House kept secret the contents of the National Security Council [NSC] document "American Policy in Central America and in Relation to Cuba in the Period through Fiscal 1984 Inclusive" for exactly a year until it appeared a few days ago in the pages of THE NEW YROK TIMES and thus became public property.

This "top secret" document, which Bonner, THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington correspondent, "managed to obtain," is the final document of a conference of the NSC Planning Group held last April. It discussed the situation in Central America and the prospects for its development and stated the guidelines to which the White House should adhere in implementing U.S. policy in the Central American region. These guidelines are of special interest as the NSC Planning Group is the Reagan administration's omnipotent elite group: In addition to the country's President and his assistants it includes Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger, CIA Director Casey and Secretary of State Shultz.

Speaking of the aims that the United States pursues in that part of the world, the document's authors essentially repeated the hackneyed theses of "the inadmissibility of the emergence of new states after the pattern of Cuba" and the need to ensure the "vital interests" of the United States by creating and supporting "stable democratic states" that is to say, reactionary pro-American regimes.

The corresponding conclusion is drawn from this aggressive premise: "In the very near future we must endeavor to eliminate Cuban-Soviet influence in that region, while in the long term we must create stable governments from the political viewpoint capable of resisting such influence."

It could not be put more clearly, it might seem.

The recommendations formulated by the NSC Planning Group also speak for themselves. It is a question of a kind of comprehensive program of overt and covert operations and campaigns aimed at strengthening U.S. positions in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as throughout Latin America, and intensifying the struggle against national liberation movements. At the same time the task was advanced of neutralizing opposition to Washington's aggressive policy.

It is significant that the package of measures recommended by the NSC gives pride of place to military methods of resolving the problems which the United States encounters in Central America, in particular by strengthening the "military potential" of dictatorial pro-American regimes. Stubbornly clinging to the "idea of strength", Washington still pins hopes on "collective" means of dealing with the national liberation movements, primarily in El Salvador, with the help of "multilateral armed forces" and continues to gamble on "regional cooperation" among pro-American regimes in the sphere of ensuring "collective security" within the framework of the OAS, the Rio de Janeiro Treaty and the Central American Defense Council.

Washington's desire to maintain the positions of American monopolies with the help of military force is having a boomerang effect -- it is leading to a further deterioration in the economic position of the region's countries, "creating social and political discord," as the very authors of the NSC document admit. Let us add: And creating objective conditions for the growth of the struggle of the peoples of Central America for national independence, economic autonomy and social progress.

It is no wonder that Washington strategists, forced to think about how to prevent social explosions in that region, set themselves the task -- which is also recorded in the NSC document -- of "improving" the economic situation there by giving direct assistance, that is, by means of new dollar infusions, by encouraging the implementation of certain reforms in the interests of the ruling elites and so forth.

In the light of recent events perhaps special significance is attached to that part of the recommendations relating to U.S. policy toward Cuba and Nicaragua. Back in November 1981 as is known, President Reagan approved "National Security Council Directive 17," which provided for secret operations to be carried out via the CIA in Central America, and above all against Nicaragua. As though developing "Directive 17," just 6 months later the authors of the NSC document recommended "stepping up pressure on Nicaragua and Cuba" -- which, in their opinion, would make it possible to "strengthen the positions of pro-American elements in El Salvador and Guatemala."

The NSC document published in THE NEW YORK TIMES was prepared a year ago. Events since then attest that the Reagan administration has plainly adhered to the recommendations recorded in it. There has been a considerable increase in military deliveries to El Salvador, where the CIA for its part has spent at least $30 million on secret operations against patriots; a real undeclared war is being waged against Nicaragua from the territory of Honduras; Costa Rica and Guatemala are increasingly actively drawn into the conflict.... The result is a sharp exacerbation of the military and political situation throughout the region.

Nevertheless, the "American cart" in Central America cannot get out of the quagmire into which it has been led by the Reagan administration's policy. And it could not be otherwise. For the policy of imposing on peoples by force regimes and orders not to their liking is fundamentally fallacious -- it cannot lead anywhere but into the dead end of military confrontations.

As much as a year ago Reagan and his "team" were forced to admit -- and this, too, is recorded in the NSC document -- that "serious problems remain" in El Salvador and Guatemala, that "political discord" exists in particular, that public opinion in the United States itself and the international public condemn Washington's aggressive policy in Central America, that, despite pressure, Mexico is continuing to support national liberation movements in the region and so forth.

But if we look at the present situation in Central America it turns out that it has in no way improved for Washington: the same "serious problems" in El Salvador and Guatemala, the same or even still greater dissatisfaction among U.S. public opinion, including Congress, and throughout the world, the same stand taken by countries which come out in defense of the principle of the peoples' self-determination and against U.S. imperialist interference in their internal affairs. The plans to mount a "psychological offensive" with a view to informing world public opinion in the "requisite" direction have also failed -- the Washington strategists have not succeeded in deceiving it.

Thus it can be seen that the White House's aggressive policy is merely complicating the situation. Nonetheless, Washington's practical steps indicate that the Reagan administration intends to continue following its previous course and interfere unceremoniously in the internal affairs of Central American countries, not even stopping at military adventures, as is the case with regard to Nicaragua, for example.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PM201033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent I. Golembiovskiy dispatch under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Washington's Shady Game"]

[Text] Mexico City [no date given] -- At the very height of events, when the Somoza supporters had opened a new front in northern Zelaya and the next morning the dead body, covered with innumerable stab wounds, of the Salvadoran heroine, Commandante Ana Maria, was discovered, Anthony Guainton, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, flew from Managua to Washington. The American Embassy officially announced the trip's purpose as "consultation with the government."

A Sandinist television reporter was waiting for the ambassador at the airport. Guainton spent a long time avoiding a direct answer as to what he thought about the latest events in Nicaragua. But when he could avoid it no longer he uttered one sentence: "The events in Nicaragua can only be considered comprehensively as part of the situation throughout Central America..."

The ambassador repeated word for word his government's position known under the heading of "Draft Multilateral Settlement." The goals hidden behind this elegant formulation are far from being so elegant; they are to crush the national liberation movement in El Salvador and isolate and eventually destabilize the lawful government of Nicaragua.

It was precisely in conformity with this plan that the Somoza bands' invasion was planned at the end of January. The CIA has gathered together all the Somoza rabble under the flags of counterrevolution. The former dictator's national guardsmen earned lasting fame as pillagers, torturers and murderers. The Nicaraguan newspaper NUEVO DIARIO has requested its readers to transmit to the editors documents and evidence of crimes perpetrated by the guardsmen before the revolution. The memory of those times is still fresh. The paper is publishing at the moment bloodchilling accounts of horrendous cruelties carried out in Somoza's torture chambers, sophisticated murders, mass reprisals in the city streets and punitive actions in the villages.

A former Sandinist -- the traitor Eden Pastora -- was also one of the killers. He was launched on that path by wounded vanity and unfulfilled ambition. The very fact that he accepted $3 million from the CIA for the purpose of organizing a struggle against his own people indicates his political nature. The chief U.S. spy department has also unearthed one Steadman Fagoth, a former paid agent in Somoza's secret service, and is attempting to present him as the leader of a nonexistent movement of the Miskito Indians, who live along the Atlantic coast partly in the republic and partly in Honduras. Not a single one of these groupings has any social or political base in Nicaragua. In throwing them against the people's regime the present U.S. Administration has not counted either, one has to suppose, on real success. Its calculation is different. Now, 2 months later, the outlines of the CIA plot have become clear. The immediate aim is to create the appearance of a civil war in Nicaragua. This explains too the Somoza bands' present tactics in infiltrating the forests and highlands, digging themselves in and carrying out raids. The bandits are also trying to create a secret landing area for helicopters and light aircraft which could bring in ammunition. This indicates that they have been sent there in the hope of developing a guerrilla war.

The U.S. Administration intends to use the appearance, the illusion of civil war in Nicaragua as an instrument of political blackmail to counter the successful national liberation movement in El Salvador. That is where the "comprehensive approach" to the Nicaragua situation has its origins.

By coupling events in Nicaragua with those in El Salvador, Washington is playing a propaganda game with world public opinion that gives it room for all kinds of cynical speculations and every sort of ultimatum, in short, for a complete set of typical "power" politics devices.

But these maneuvers can scarcely deceive anyone. The war against Nicaragua is a U.S. war. All the counterrevolutionary forces are assembled, trained, equipped and armed with American money. All their actions are planned and coordinated by the U.S. CIA, which recently received a further $11 million in addition to $19 million which it has for the secret war against Nicaragua.

Shortly before the Somoza bands' invasion a group of American businessmen met Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the governing council of the Government of National Reconstruction, and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate in Managua, and tried to convince him that President Reagan could not declare war on Nicaragua without congressional approval. Today the United States has unleashed an undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people. The American press itself now acknowledges this. The White House, as history bears witness, generally dispenses with a formal declaration of war in such cases. This is how it was in Guatemala in 1954, the Dominican Republic in 1965 and Cuba in 1961, when the CIA tried to organize an an invasion at Playa Giron.

Absurd though it may sound, the United States is accusing Nicaragua of posing...a military threat! In March President Reagan appeared before American television viewers and waved photographs of Soviet military equipment purportedly set up on an airfield in Managua. They were taken by satellite and were meant to serve as irrefutable proof of Nicaraguan military preparations threatening the security of the defenseless United States.

I was present at the Managua press conference where Bayardo Arce, chairman of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate Political Commission, commented on Reagan's address. "The photograph," he said, "is of the Augusto Sandino Airport, the only one in Nicaragua, showing conventional air navigation facilities and a Soviet helicopter -- one of three obtained in 1980 for our national airline for use in the fight against illiteracy. It was scarcely necessary to photograph the airport by satellite, since any passenger flying to Nicaragua can see it." I can attest that the helicopter exists. It is standing there. I saw it when I flew into Managua....

The United States accuses the Sandinists of arming detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador. This is a routine lie. Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and the country's interior minister, has expressed himself very clearly on this matter: "The United States demands that we stop supplying the Salvadoran insurgents with weapons. We are unable to promise this because we never have supplied weapons to El Salvador, and we are not intending to."

And the number of those willing to take on trust the American-produced version that the national liberation movement in El Salvador exists only thanks to the "schemes of world communism" is constantly decreasing, and that includes the United States itself too. Here is a verbatim record of a discussion in the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington. Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, appeared before the committee. He was asked: "Do you have any idea what kind of help the guerrillas are receiving from abroad?"

"I have no exact figures."

"But recently the government published a white book on El Salvador, which was full of figures and details. Why can't you produce some figures now?"

"At this moment they are not available to us."

"In that case, perhaps you will tell us how many of the weapons we supply in El Salvador are turning up among the guerrillas as trophies?"

"I think that it is significant."

"Don't you think in that case that by increasing military aid to the Salvadoran Government we are supplying our weapons to the guerrillas to an even greater degree?"

The question remained unanswered. Enders was then asked the following question: "Would it be correct to say that the aid which the United States is giving to the Salvadoran Government exceeds the aid which the guerrillas are receiving?"

"We are without doubt giving far more aid."

"Then why exactly is it that we are unable to win this war?"

The answer to this question is clear: The courage and determination of the Salvadoran patriots are indestructible.

The Reagan administration, blinded by hatred of progress, is willing to do its utmost to reverse it, is willing even to embark on direct interefence, as has already been taking place for a long time in El Salvador itself and is not taking place in Nicaragua.

SHITIKOV GREETS ECUADOR'S PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM200913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Ecuador"]

[Text] A delegation from Ecuador's National Chamber of Deputies, headed by its chairman, R. Baqueriso, visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 15 April. The delegation members were greeted by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union.

During a friendly talk the successful development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and Ecuador's national Chamber of Deputies was noted, as was the parliaments' important role in the struggle to strengthen peace and security under the conditions of the continuing aggravation of the international situation.

Taking part in the talk were G.G. Bartoshevich, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; F.N. Kovalev, USSR ambassador to Ecuador; and other officials; and also J.C. Faidutti, Ecuadorean ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the guests visited the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The delegation members had a talk at the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 20 APRIL

LD201401 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held on 20 April. It discussed the results of implementation of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for the first quarter of 1983. Reports on these issues were delivered by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and by Comrade Garbuzov, minister of finance of the USSR.

Further growth in the country's economy and enhancement of the well-being of the Soviet people were ensured in the first quarter of the current year as a result of implementation of the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The plan for marketing industrial output in the first quarter was fulfilled by 102 percent. Growth of industrial output as compared with the same period in 1982 amounted to 4.7 percent. Freight turnover on railway transport increased by 5.4 percent. Putting of fixed assets into use rose by 8 percent. Labor productivity in industry rose by 3.9 percent. Plan tasks for the volume of marketing of output were fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries with the exception of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

Workers in agriculture in the main completed the preparation of seed and machinery for spring sowing. Field work is being carried out at a high rate in many parts of the country. The implementation of the program to raise the living standards of the people continued. Average monthly pay of industrial and office workers increased by 3 percent compared with the first quarter of last year. Retail trade turnover increased by 2.1 percent. The volume of marketing of everyday services to the population increased by 6.4 percent. On account of state capital investments, 9.1 million square meters of residential floorspace was put into use.

At the same time, shortcomings were also noted at the session of the USSR Council of Ministers. The plan for the production of a number of important types of industrial products was not fulfilled -- that for synthetic resins and plastics, for synthetic fibre and thread, for turbines, electric motors, marketable timber, cellulose pulp, woolen and silk fabrics, leather footwear, and for other products.

Pledges for deliveries of output, taking account of contracts and orders from the completed quarter of 1983, were underfulfilled. The fulfillment of pledges for deliveries was especially unsatisfactory from the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent upon ministers and heads of departments of the USSR, and councils of ministers of union republics to take guidance from the decisions of the 26th party congress, of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and from the instructions of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on improving the management of the economy, on perfecting the style and methods of management, and on stepping up monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions adopted [and on these bases] to draft and implement measures to ensure the

fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan tasks and socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives for 1983, and measures to further step up the intensification and raise the efficiency of public-sector production, and improve the quality of work, proceeding in this from the need to give a reliable character to the tendencies noted in the first quarter toward improving of the basic economic indices.

Special attention was directed toward implementing tasks in raising labor productivity, strengthening state, labor and plan discipline, and fulfilling contractual obligations for the delivery of output.

The decision which was adopted sets forth measures to increase production, to expand the range and raise the quality of consumer goods, to improve the organization of trading, and to ensure growth in everyday services provided for the population.

Taking part in the session of the USSR Council of Ministers were: Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the session.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

PM201334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Preparation for May Day"]

[Text] Yesterday's press published the CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May, the day of the international solidarity of working people in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, and socialism. They are addressed to all Soviet people -- the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the peoples' intelligentsia. The CPSU Central Committee Slogans focus the attention, creative quest, and initiative of working people on the main directions of our constructive work.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, the CPSU sends fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties and the peoples of the socialist countries, to all who hold dear the interests of peace, national independence, and social progress.

The people of labor are marking the May Day holiday with thoughts about lasting peace on earth. The CPSU Central Committee slogans contain an appeal to the peoples of the planet to deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism, and revanchism. Only through joint efforts will it be possible to remove the threat of nuclear war, to defend, and deepen detente. Peace for the world! -- this means to ensure the foremost right of man, the right to life.

Construction and peace -- it is possible to express with these words the essence of the Communist Party's multifaceted activity, the essence of its domestic and foreign policy. It meets with the unanimous support and ardent approval of the Soviet people. This is evidenced by their persistent labor aimed at materializing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums, by their striving to strengthen with their labor the economic and defense might of their socialist motherland. A keen response has been evoked in the hearts of millions by the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise higher the banner of socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1983 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets in terms of all indicators!

"May our great multinational motherland become even stronger, richer, and more beautiful!"

The Soviet people's commitment to deeds and to attain high labor results with lowest expenditure was manifested with renewed energy on the subbotnik devoted to the 113th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Heirs to the traditions of the great initiative, on that day the labor collectives manifested exemplary shock work and high discipline. The labor collective is capable of much, given the skillful organization of affairs. In the developed socialist society its role in production, public, and state life is being raised. This is evidenced by the practice of life and by the statements by Soviet people in connection with the recently published draft USSR Law on Labor Collectives and on Enhancing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations.

The party calls on the working people in cities and rural areas to participate actively in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift; and to create in every collective an atmosphere of creativity, comradely mutual assistance, and high responsibility for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan; to strengthen organization, order and conscious communist discipline. In the end result, all this is necessary to accomplish the pivotal tasks: to transfer the economy onto the intensive path, accelerate scientific and technical progress and, introduce into production the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience.

To work in a shock fashion is our patriotic and international duty. The CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans concentrate the attention of labor collectives on the accomplishment of specific and most important tasks. For the workers of the fuel and energy complex this is to increase the extraction of oil, gas and coal, and the generation of electricity. For the metallurgists the most important thing is to reliably meet the country's requirements for metal, raise the quality and expand the output of economical metal products. The machine builders are called upon to embody scientific and engineering thought more rapidly in new highly productive and economical machines and instruments. Daily attention must be given to the production of consumer goods. The duty of construction workers is to improve the effectiveness of capital investments.

The implementation of the Food Program is a nationwide concern. The party calls on workers in the agroindustrial complex to ensure that the country is reliably provided with food and agricultural raw materials. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are called upon to more actively introduce a scientifically based system of farming, increase the production of grain, and of industrial and other agricultural crops; and make thrifty use of land, equipment, fertilizers, manpower, and financial resources. This is exactly how things are done in the leading kolkhozes and svokhozes, where the high quality of spring field work is being ensured in the struggle for the harvest of the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

The words of the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans are addressed to people of different ages and professions. They are addressed to scientists, figures in literature and art, workers in people's education, public health workers, youth, women, Soviet soldiers, our glorious veterans, and the mentors of the young. They educate the young generation in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

We are rightfully proud of our socialist motherland. All our gains are inseparably linked with the timeless activity of the Communist Party, and the supreme goal of this activity is the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people.

At the festive session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted: "When we say 'People and party are one!' this is a statement of the immutable fact that the goals and tasks which the party sets itself are a precise expression of the aspirations and needs of all Soviet people. Our multimillion-strong people, through their labor, bring into life the party's policy."

On the eve of May Day the words of the CPSU Central Committee slogan echo all over the country and call us to new achievements:

"Under the banner of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to the victory of communism!"

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Aliyev, Demichev Attend Moscow Soiree

LD142053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] The art of people's artist of the USSR, Hero of Socialist Labor (Niyezi) has achieved wide fame in our country and abroad. A festive soiree dedicated to the 70th birthday of the distinguished Azerbaijani composer and conductor was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions in Moscow. Present at the soiree were Comrades Aliyev and Demichev, prominent cultural figures, and representatives of the public. The soiree ended with a concert of compositions by (Niyezi).

Baybakov, Others at Science Meeting

LD152033 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to Soviet Science Day was held in Moscow today at the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. In the presidium were Comrades Baybakov, Marchuk, and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chiefs of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, ministries and departments; as well as scientists and representatives of the Moscow public. [video shows presidium members] Academician Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Science, delivered a report in which it was noted that the party had set great tasks for Soviet science in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The multimillion member army of scientists is engaged in research which may have a substantial effect on perfecting industrial technologies and improving the quality of machinery, equipment, instruments, medicines, and methods of treating disease. It is hard to overestimate the role science plays in developing culture and international cooperation in the interests of peace.

Demichev, Zimyanin Attend Festival

LD192218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] The USSR Academy of Arts is 225 years old. A festive session devoted to the anniversary was held at the Bolshoy Theater today. Those active in culture and science, representatives of the working people and foreign guests, were gathered in the hall.

In the presidium of the festive session were Comrades Demichev and Zimyanin; Comrade Shauro, head of the culture department of the CPSU Central Committee; prominent masters of the fine arts and architecture; and the heads of creative unions.

A report was delivered by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of culture. He stressed that the USSR Academy of Arts exerts a profound influence on the whole artistic practice of Soviet fine art and actively promotes its developments. The academy's activities have gained deserved recognition from the Soviet people and have won a broad international reputation.

Grishin at Moscow Economic Meeting

LD202346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Muscovites have started the 3d year of the five year plan successfully. Enterprises in all sectors of the capital's economy fulfilled the production tasks of the first quarter.

Today a joint session of the Bureau of the Moscow Gorkom, the Executive Committee of the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Presidium of the Moscow City Committee of Trade Unions, and the Bureau of the Moscow City Komsomol Committee discussed what must be done to perfect the organization of socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for this year and for the five year plan. Also discussed were the results of the Muscovites' competitions in the first quarter.

Speaking at the session was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Grishin Addresses Moscow Conference

PM131253 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 24 March front-pages a 2,200-word unattributed report entitled "Moscow Gorkom Conference" on a conference of first secretaries of raykoms and chairmen of rayispolkoms held at the Moscow Gorkom 23 March. The conference "examined the question of rayon party organizations' work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and the Moscow Gorkom resolution of 16 February 1983, and to spread the initiative launched by leading collectives to consolidate labor and production discipline and public order." The report notes that "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered an address at the conference."

Grishin Attends Railway Workers Meeting

LD162232 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Today is the all-union Leninist communist subbotnik. Moscow marshalling yard, the birthplace of the great initiative: here were gathered railwaymen, engine drivers, repairmen and workers of other services of the yard.

Speaking at the meeting was Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of CPSU Moscow City Committee. [Grishin shown addressing meeting]

Paper Reports Kapitonov Visit

PM151420 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7-10 April inclusive carries the following GRUZINFORM reports on the visit to Georgia by I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 7 April front-pages three reports under the general heading "Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Arrival in Georgia." A report entitled "Arrival in Tbilisi" notes that Kapitonov arrived in the city on 6 April where he was greeted at the airport by "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze" and other Georgian officials.

A report entitled "Acquaintance with the Republic" notes that Kapitonov visited Rustavi on 6 April, where he "visited the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and talked with workers. He inquired about the labor collectives's life, progress in the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges and the metallurgical workers' conditions of work, everyday life and leisure." The report also notes that "there was an exchange of opinions on ways of enhancing the role of primary party organizations in the life and activity of labor collectives."

"Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and A.N. Inauri accompanied I.V. Kapitonov."

A report entitled "Wreath-laying at the V.I. Lenin Monument" notes that "Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and I.V. Kapitonov took part" in a wreath-laying ceremony at Tbilisi's Lenin Monument on 6 April.

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 8 April carries on pages 1 and 3 a report entitled "Paean to the Glory of Friendship" on a concert given by Georgian SSR masters of arts at the Georgian State Philharmonia Great Hall on 7 April attended by "Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and I.V. Kapitonov."

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 9 April front-pages a report entitled "Meeting with Comrade I.V. Kapitonov" which reads in full as follows:

"On 8 April there was a meeting between Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and members and candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau.

"During the talk E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, described the main avenues of the republic party organization's activity in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions.

"The talk broached a broad range of questions of party organizations' activity in implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the instructions and recommendations contained in speeches by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the sphere of economic and social building and organizational, ideological, and political education work."

The same paper front-pages a report entitled "I.V. Kapitonov's Visit to Georgia" which notes that Kapitonov "visited the Georgian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements on 8 April. He familiarized himself with the consumer goods exhibition on display there.

"At the Boris Dzneladze Komsomol camp the guest familiarized himself with the Komsomol and pioneer cadre training and retraining system and the work of the youth problem study center."

The report notes that "Comrade I.V. Kapitonov visited the Teletskiy Experimental Sovkhoz" and that he was accompanied on his travels by "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze" and other Georgian officials.

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 10 April front-pages a report entitled "Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Departure" which notes that "on 9 April, I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, left Tbilisi for Moscow." The report notes that Kapitonov was "seen off at Tbilisi Airport by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee," among other Georgian officials.

Land Minister Visits Moldavia

PM200844 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Apr 83 p 1

[ATEM report: "USSR Minister Visits Moldavia"]

[Text] N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, has been visiting Moldavia for 2 days. He toured the republic's southern rayons, where he familiarized himself with progress in the construction of very important water supply and irrigation projects in that area.

The minister was accompanied by S.K. Gorssu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; and G.A. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Comrade N.F. Vasilyev left for Moscow 2 April.

Rashidov Addresses Karakalpak Obkom

PM141336 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 March front-pages a 1,500-word UZTAG report headed "A Key Sector of Work" and datelined Nakus, 17 March, on a plenum of the Karakalpak Party Obkom, held on an unspecified date, where the further development of stockraising in the autonomous republic during 1983-1985 was discussed. The report states that "the plenum was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee."

Rashidov Speech at Consumer Meeting

PM200808 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Mar 83 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Good Consumer Services Are the Basis of a Good Mood and High Labor Results"]

[Excerpts] A session of the republic Council for Improving the Standard of Consumer Services to the Population was held in Tashkent yesterday under the chairmanship of Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretray of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Questions relating to the consistent implementation of the 26th party congress line of steadily improving the well-being of Soviet people and of the tasks put forward in the decisions of the May and November (1982) plenums of the party Central Committee and in the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were examined.

A report by N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, on the further development of individual and cooperative housing construction in the republic was heard.

Sh.R. Rashidov delivered a long speech at the council session.

Sh.R. Rashidov described in detail the priority tasks concerning the further improvement of the standard of consumer services to the republic's working people.

Members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau took part in the work of the Council.

Romanov Attends Leningrad School Meeting

LD202253 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting was held today in the Smolnyy of school-leavers from Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast who are entering vocational technical colleges. Taking part in the meeting was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom.

Shcherbitskiy Inspects Kiev Projects

AU191015 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0530 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Ukrainian Communist Party and Government leaders, Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kachalovskiy, Kolomiyets, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak, recently visited a number of projects in the Ukraine's capital city and familiarized themselves with prospects for city development.

During a conversation in the gorispolkom's main architectural planning administration, the main theses of the general plan for developing Kiev up to the year 2000 were discussed.

The Ukraine's Communist Party and Government leaders inspected the treatment and convalescence center for soldiers disabled in the Great Patriotic War, whose construction has been completed in Pushcha Voditsa. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members inquired about the organization of the convalescence process in the center. The republic's Communist Party and Government leaders also inspected a number of other projects built for housing, social, and consumer service purposes.

Zimyanin, Talyzin Mark Society Jubilee

PM201217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 83 First Edition, p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark Jubilee"]

[Text] "Dinamo," our country's first proletarian physical culture and sports society created by F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's initiative, is celebrating its 60th anniversary. A ceremony in Moscow 18 April marked this notable date.

In the presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and well-known sportsmen. Those taking part in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU'S ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

PM131050 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 83 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report: "Following a Course of Efficiency, Organization and High Discipline: Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Excerpt] A Leningrad party obkom plenum was held in the Smolnyy yesterday.

It discussed the work of the CPSU obkom in fulfilling the resolution of the 25th Leningrad Oblast party organization conference in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party obkom, took the floor.

Comrades!

Following established tradition, the Leningrad party obkom bureau submits for examination by the present plenum an information report on the work of the CPSU obkom in fulfilling the resolution of the 25th oblast party organization conference in the light of the requirements of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Members and candidate members of the party obkom and members of the auditing commission of the oblast CPSU organization were familiarized with the draft report in good time. Taking account of the observations and proposals received, the report will be presented for discussion by communists in primary party organizations.

Since the information report gives a comparatively full account of the Leningrad party organization's activity in the postcongress period, in my speech I would like to dwell on certain fundamental questions of our work in implementing the party's instructions so as to resolve the economic and social tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The strategic line elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole has been reinforced by the documents of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, including the May (1982) plenum, and is aimed at ensuring the Soviet people live better and our socialist system reveals more fully its tremendous creative potential.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the principles and conclusions put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenum and his report "Sixty Years of the USSR" hold a special place in the life of the party and state.

Steadily pursuing a Leninist course, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, as collective organs, operate efficiently, creatively and in a businesslike way. There is no theoretical or practical problem of any importance and no urgent question of domestic and foreign policy which is not reflected in documents of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

The party's Central Committee periodically examines the results of the fulfillment of the proposals and observations made by 26th CPSU Congress delegates in relation to central organizations, ministries and departments on questions of increasing the efficiency of social production, utilizing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and developing the agroindustrial complex.

In resolutions adopted recently, since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the party directly and frankly poses the question of the need to create conditions -- economic and organizational conditions -- in all spheres of production which will stimulate initiative and enterprise, act as a reliable safeguard against bad work, inertia and irresponsibility and really affect the workers' material remuneration, employment status and moral prestige.

An important factor in the country's sociopolitical life and an event of great international significance was the publication in the journal KOMMUNIST of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's article "Karl Marx's Teaching and Certain Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR." This extremely important policy document, taking the firm foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching as its basis, is notable for its innovative approach to the resolution of urgent problems in the economy and emphasizes that social ownership of the means of porduction has become both the main source of socialism's existence and its buttress and the main source of its progress. Noting at the same time that our potential will not be realized of its own accord, in this work Yu.V. Andropov gives a profound analysis in this work of the causes of existing shortcomings and substantiates further steps to improve and restructure the economic machinery and methods of managing the national economy and the need to implement those measures which will open up the fullest scope for the operation of the creative forces inherent in the very nature of the socialist society. The study, clarification and practical implementation of the conclusions of this policy document must be paramount in all our organizational and propaganda work.

Soviet people receive with profound approval the information reports on current sessions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the results of which, as you know, are now published in the press regularly. The concrete formulation of issues, realism in defining tasks and other features of the work style of the party's Central Committee and its Politburo meet with full support locally. This style and this approach help party organs locally to improve their work and focus the attention of communists and all working people on the practical implementation of key tasks.

In the period since the 25th oblast party conference there have been nine party obkom plenums. They have examined the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May and November (1982) plenums, the prospects and current problems of the comprehensive economic and social developments of Leningrad city and oblast, tasks in the further intensification of the agroindustrial complex and questions of increasing collectives' labor and sociopolitical activeness and cadres' responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

Sessions of the CPSU obkom bureau and secretariat have been held regularly. They have heard about and critically analyzed the work of many party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations of major associations, main administrations, agricultural enterprises, construction trusts and institutions in trade, the service sphere, culture and the people's education.

The main result of all political and organizational activity and the mass competition under the slogan "From High Quality Work by Everyone to High Labor Efficiency for the Collective!" is that a new step has been taken toward the more efficient utilization of the industrial, scientific, technical and spiritual potential of Leningrad city and Oblast in the interests of the growth of our motherland's economic and defense might and the improvement of the Leningraders' working and living conditions.

In present-day conditions increasing significance is attached to comprehensive economic and social planning. With the transition to this method, as is known, we received the opportunity to link the development of all enterprises in the material production sphere more effectively with the sectors of municipal and consumer services, to implement measures to accelerate the retooling and modernization of fixed capital more fully, to calculate the balance of labor and material and technical resources more accurately and to increase the degree to which plans are scientifically substantiated.

Attention toward social problems has been stepped up at all levels of economic activity. This experience has been approved by the party's Central Committee. It has also been positively assessed by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and has been recommended for use in other parts of the country.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum demanded that greater attention be devoted to improving the entire sphere of economic leadership, including territorial planning. This means, above all, choosing more efficient ways of achieving high end results in the national economy in the conditions of the constantly increasing shortage of manpower and material and financial resources.

At present the planning commissions of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom, in conjunction with scientific research organizations and enterprises in various sectors, are elaborating a territorial model for the development and siting of production forces in Leningrad city and Oblast in the long term and a regional program for scientific and technical progress through 1990 and 2005. And it is very important to maintain the correct intersectorial proportions and link the development of material production sectors with the social infrastructure. The final evaluation of each option for long-term development must be based on ensuring a steady increase in labor productivity, an effective fall in expenditure and the fuller utilization of intensive growth factors.

No easy task. Still less in view of the fact that even today, in the current plans, there are questions which have not been finally resolved and a lack of balance in manpower resources. The volume of construction and installation work is not always backed up by real potential in contracting organizations. Also, we often find that such an important factor as scientific and technical progress is not regarded as the basis for increasing the social productivity of labor and is not linked with the final indicators of individual sectors' development.

Instances occur of the planning commissions of local soviet ispolkoms restricting their own functions and of attempts being made to resolve particular questions "autonomously," so to speak. So in our view it is necessary once again to return to the examination of the structure and functions of planning commissions and to bring them into line with the requirements of the present day so as to bind still more closely the increasingly strong economic ties between the city and the oblast.

On the basis of the party's requirements, amendments are currently being introduced into comprehensive plans, affecting more or less all the main sections. Here paramount significance should be attached to elaborating all-union and territorial targeted scientific and technical programs.

The point is, G.V. Romanov went on, that certain organizations which determine the development of leading sectors of Leningrad's economy do not approach this work with a due sense of responsibility. Take, for instance, the draft regional comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress over a 20-year period.

Some 70 enterprises and organizations taking part in its implementation have not submitted sufficiently well-argued information on the development of science in their sector. As a result prospects in such sectors as the power industry, instrument making and the gas, coal and petrochemical industry are not fully defined. In many cases there is no provision for a preferential rate of increase in labor productivity compared with the rate of growth in production volumes.

Great potential reserves are inherent in the 5-year program for the automation of manufacturing processes, planning and design work and scientific research work on the basis of the wide use of computer technology. This program provides for the creation of a considerable number of automated shops, lines and sections and flexible automated production facilities. A taste for this work is emerging. Last year alone we introduced some 630 industrial robots and automatic operators and 50 automated sections and lines were created. These processes are taking place most successfully in the V.I. Lenin Optical Engineering Association, the Petrodvortsovyy Chasovoy Zavod Association and others.

At the same time by no means all party committees and economic leaders have grasped the significance of these questions. They are being resolved only poorly at Leningrad enterprises of the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Food Industry and the Meat and Dairy Industry and Transport and Construction. Many scientific and design organizations which design and produce manufacturing equipment and means of automation still fail to provide for the creation of control systems capable of working effectively in flexible automatic production facilities.

It is still a major task to increase the reliability of operation of equipment in automatic production and the efficiency of computer technology in systems of automation of engineering, design and management work. The number of workers employed to operate computer equipment totals several tens of thousands in Leningrad, and is constantly increasing. But the main bulk of the work done on computers still consists of so-called routine tasks, that is, tasks in accounting, planning, wage calcuations and other bookkeeping operations. Of course, this in itself is a matter of some importance. But the creation of integrated computer complexes, which make it possible to increase labor productivity fivefold or sixfold, is still proceeding only slowly.

Certain party and economic leaders still regard targeted programs as a consession to fashion. Businesslike relations with associated enterprises are not infrequently lacking. Thus an analysis of the fulfillment of the "Energiya" program in the CPSU obkom's Council for Economic and Social Development showed that a number of enterprises and associations, including the Leninigiprokhim, Energomproyekt, Lengipromez, Teploproyekt and Rezinoproyekt institutes and the Lenneftekhim Science-and-Production Association, failed to incorporate in the current year's plans many measures which were agreed formerly concerned with saving fuel and energy resources.

Party obkom sections, the Leningrad Gorkom and CPSU gorkoms and raykoms must monitor more strictly and concretely the direction and quality of our plans, with a view to bringing into play the considerable potential for increasing the volume of production and labor productivity, speeding up scientific and technical progress and saving energy and material resources and manpower. These questions must be studied more thoroughly by the planning commissions of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom, with the active involvement of main enterprises, scientific, design and technological organizations and institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

But of course, the task is not only to improve the quality of plans. It is very important to improve the executive section of planning. It has long been known that the elaboration and compilation of plans is only the beginning. It is the direct duty of party committees to organize the unconditional fulfillment of plans and establish efficient control.

Some of our economic leaders, if they are required to adopt measures to increase labor productivity -- and I repeat, that is the key question -- are quick to make applications for additional allocations of capital investments, machinery and so forth. Of course, new machinery is necessary. But that is not the only way to increase labor productivity. An important reserve is that of improving production organization and management, elaborating a correct structure of subunits, ensuring the clarity of decisions adopted "from above" and more stricly demanding their fulfillment.

In this connection I would like to stress that success in increasing production efficiency will continue to depend largely on how profoundly we study scientific and technical activity in industry, agriculture and construction and how far we are able to inspire all participants in the production process to work with maximum efficiency. Of course, economic incentives are important here. But we will not advance rapidly unless we improve the organization of management.

The Leningrad Party organization has done much by way of creating production and science-and-production associations and combining scientific sectors directly with production. The experience of Svetlana, and Lenin Optical Engineering Association, Elektrosila and other collectives is the best proof of that. At the same time we should now transfer on a wider scale to the system whereby not only do scientific research subunits and design and manufacturing organizations work together or within enterprises, but their collectives' labor is assessed by the end result of the entire science-and-production complex. It is necessary to ensure in practice that communication is a two-way process -- that is, that scientists take more account of production potential, understand production better and concern themselves with developing and introducing machinery, while captains of industry approach science more closely.

The Leningrad Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, created recently in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee decision, is to become a territorial organ for the targeted program management of the development of scientific and technical progress. This approach requires more coordinated work by sector scientific research institutes and academic institutions and vuzes in the city and the concentration of all scientific potential in the most important salients of national economic development.

The other day the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on carrying out an experiment in improving work payment for designers and technologists in the Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningrad Metals Plant, V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod, Elektrosila and Leningrad Electrical Engineering Plant associations. This important economic experiment is based on the main requirement of fulfilling targets using the smallest possible number of engineers and technicians while providing additional incentives for their labor on the basis of savings in the wage fund.

Both the successful conduct of the experiment and the subsequent dissemination of its experience at other enterprises depend on party and economic leaders at these associations, party raykoms, and their sense of responsibility for preparing the necessary normatives.

To sum up, it is manily a question of the need to deepen and improve all our work on the economic front. It is this which, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, today determines the main content of the activity of the party and people at this crucial stage of the struggle to implement plans in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. And the Leningrad party organization and working people in the city and oblast are called upon to make a worthy contribution to this important cause of the whole people.

Going on to dwell on questions of the development of agricultural porduction, G.V. Romanov noted that the current 5-year plan marks the start of the implementation of the USSR Food Program. In the period which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, work in forming agroindustrial associations has been completed in the main. They are based on existing autonomous financing specialized associations of sovkhozes with a unified management system.

In accordance with the sample principles, the agroindustrial associations are called upon to influence planning more actively and monitor the fulfillment of the associated enterprises' production program more strictly. We have by no means achieved this everywhere yet. Disunity in the implementation of long-term development plans between subunits linked by the principles of interfarm cooperation persists due to inertia. This reproach could be addressed to the leadership of the Lenoblselkhoztekhnika, Selkhozkhimiya, Lenmelioratsiya and Glavlenplodoovoshchprom associations. Economic, soviet and party leaders must cross this psychological barrier as soon as possible.

The task of obtaining stable high yields of agricultural crops should be regarded as a priority. Leningrad scientists had elaborated a scientifically substantiated farming system a year ago. But its practical application is not advancing actively enough. This explains the fact that only an insignificant proportion of crop rotation systems have been assimilated in the oblast and the rational use of organic and mineral fertilizers is not always ensured. Oblast agriculture organs and their local subunits must show more commitment to disseminating the leading experience accumulated in this respect on the sovkhozes of the Detskoselskoye, Leningradskoye, Ruchi and Pobeda associations.

Complex questions remain to be resolved in the sphere of livestock and poultry raising. The increase in meat production must be obtained mainly at enterprises of the Novyy Svet, Ptitseprom and Nevskoye associations. The commissioning of new facilities and the modernization and expansion of existing ones will make it possible to increase meat production 30 percent over the 5-year plan period. Of course, that does not exclude the possibility of increasing meat production on other farms too.

The further intensification of these sectors is inconceivable without deepened specialization and production sharing and the wide introduction of industrial techniques and the achievements of selection and breeding work. And, of course, without increasing the efficiency of utilization of fodder. Alongside increasing the production of mixed feeds, it is also necessary to further strengthen the farms' own fodder base on the basis of increasing the yield of crops and considerably increasing the volume of coarse and succulent fodder in every rayon, association and farm. The task of ensuring fuller utilization of secondary resources from the food industry remains urgent.

The problem of reducing labor expenditure in the countryside and increasing the efficiency of utilization of all material and technical resources remains acute.

A simple example: We have the potential to harvest the entire area of fodder root crops and nearly half the cabbage plantings and carrot sowings by machine. In practice the results are considerably lower than this. Practice shows that even on leading farms a considerable number of working people from Leningrad enterprises are brought in to harvest vegetables and do other fieldwork.

The following is apposite in this connection. The rational organization of labor by collectives working on autonomous financing principles is of sharply increasing significance in increasing agriculture's efficiency. An effective method is the collective contract with job contract plus bonus payment for work, based on the end results of production.

This form began to be used widely on Volkhovskiy Rayon sovkhozes 3 years ago. Such experience has now been accumulated in collectives of the Ptitseprom Trust, the Novvy Svet, Gatchinskoye and Luzhskoye associations and a number of vegetable growing associations. But on a considerable proportion of farms the collective contract is little used as yet.

In March of this year the CPSU Central Committee Politburo specially examined the question of stepping up organizational work to introduce the collective contract into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and soviet and economic organs must elaborate and implement in the shortest possible space of time a range of measures to ensure the wider practical application of this progressive form.

For agricultural workers all work is now subordinated to the struggle for the harvest in the third year of the 5-year plan. Preparations of sowing and soil cultivating machinery are nearing completion. The carting of organic fertilizers into the fields and the preparation of seed material are in full swing. The training of machine operators cadres for work according to a system of one and one-half shifts and two shifts has been organized. It is necessary to strive to carry out this work in a well-organized, businesslike way and ensure the successful completion of livestock wintering. It is important not only to consolidate what has been achieved, but to take another step forward in supplying Leningraders with locally produced food products.

Speaking of problems in capital construction, G.V. Romanov noted that the measures adopted by the oblast party committee to improve the planning of allocated investments and their concentration have made it possible to increase the volume of resources available for each construction project by one-fourth over 2 years; to reduce the quantity of projects simultaneously under construction by one-third; and to commission and start up production at practically all contruction sites of priority state importance.

The front of work on constructing installations to protect Leningrad against flooding is widening. Nearly 4 km of dike has been completed in the region of Gorskaya Station and Kotlin Island. The construction of water release installations, locks on navigable channels and other crucial hydroengineering projects has begun.

At the same time the requirement of the party's Central Committee on the need for a radical improvement in capital construction applies directly to our construction organizations. The rate of increase in labor productivity lags behind the rate of increase in wages. The volume of uncompleted construction is above the norm.

The Territorial Main Administration for Construction in Western Regions of the RSFSR and the Leningrad Gorispolkom Main Administration for Housing, Civil and Industrial Construction have permitted considerable laggardness in the construction of a number of important projects.

The responsibility of client enterprises for timely preparation for construction remains low. For this reason certain of the current year's construction projects are not fully provided with design estimates and equipment.

Progress in fulfilling the construction program should be attentively studied and those workers who have not imposed order on the projects entrusted to them should be called strictly to account.

The work of transport was subjected to a profound critical analysis at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. It must be said that many of the costs in our industry, agriculture and capital construction are also caused by shortcomings in the work of transport organizations. Thus in the city and the oblast the average idle time for railroad freightcars in sidings during freight operations is 20 percent above the norm laid down. Merely reducing this indicator to the norm would make it possible to release tens of thousands of additional freightcars.

That is why, as well as eliminating shortcomings and increasing executive discipline, party committees and economic leaders must deepen in more concrete form the experience of labor collaboration in the Leningrad transport network -- experience approved by the party's Central Committee.

The information report set forth in detail questions of the social development of the city and oblast. Since the 26th CPSU Congress much has been done in this sphere. All the same many sectors of work are causing concern in the party obkom.

I refer above all to the need to steadily increase the production of consumer goods both in sectors in group B and at heavy industry enterprises. At present their total output is over R10 billion, or 1 ruble 46 kopeks for every ruble of wages for all categories of workers. And the proportion of good-quality articles, including those with the State Seal of Quality, is growing.

Unfortunately the importance of this task is not grasped by all economic leaders. As a result there is still a great shortfall in output delivered to the trade network. The range of articles available is renewed only slowly. As before, insufficient account is taken of the population's demands. And it is no accident that many goods are still left on the shelves, while others pile up at manufactured goods bases and storehouses. Local soviets fail to take a firm stand in resolving these questions, although it is incumbent on them first and foremost to implement the instructions of the party's Central Committee on increasing the production of goods in mass demand.

There are many problems -- and Leningraders draw attention to this in their letters -- in the development of the network of public catering at work places, in particular at enterprises in instrument making, heavy machine building, machine tool building, and motor transport and also at small plants and factories and in design organizations, as a result of which working people are forced to go out to public canteens to eat, which creates the conditions for all kinds of absences and lateness.

The whole range of questions connnected with services to the population was recently examined in detail at sessions of the Leningrad city soviet and the Leningrad Oblast soviet. It is now important to strive to radically improve matters in all spheres of municipal services and eradicate the tolerant attitude toward shortcomings, which give rise to justified reproaches from people.

The implementation of national economic plans, G.V. Romanov went on, is linked in the closest possible way with the further improvement of ideological work. We have done much to make its content more relevant and to ensure that its forms accord with modern requirements. Here the main efforts have been and are channeled into ensuring the unity of economic, organizational and ideological factors.

Many party committees have accumulated good experience in the management of the education process. This is indicated, for instance, by the work practice of party organizations at the Admiralteyskoye, Kirovskiy Zavod, Arsenal and Rabochiy Factory associations in the moral education of working people, at the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod association in improving party education and economic training, and at the Svetlana and Pozitron associations in developing socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

But whatever experience we may have, I would like to stress once again that the degree of political tempering and moral culture is always assessed in practice in terms of the level of resolution of concrete economic and social tasks.

We have recently seen an increase in the number of enterprises which deliver their output to consumers on time. This basically elementary principle of economic relations must, of course, be consolidated. But you will understand that the fact of producing output on time is not enough in itself. First, we must produce not just output, but good output which meets modern requirements. Second, we must produce output for the minimum expenditure of materials, raw materials and manpower. These requirements are paramount today in assessing the activity not only of whole collectives, but of each specific contributor.

Comprehensive quality control systems have now been introduced at most enterprises, normative documents and standards have been production and articles is carried out. It would appear that the necessary conditions have been created for the production of the top-class output and for increasing the competitiveness of products. But it is also true that many of our enterprises, including major ones, still produce low-quality output which does not satisfy the consumer.

This testifies that whether it is a matter of observing the requirements of normative technical documentation or a question of conscientious control of articles' quality or whether the problem of introducing a particular innovation arises, any system and any group of educational measures can only operate effectively when every participant has an active effect on the production process.

Take questions of saving. Many economic leaders, while well aware of the importance of this problem, fail to adopt constructive measures to imrpove norm-setting, accounting and storage of material assets, which is the cause of the nonfulfillment of targets and pledges for saving raw materials and semimanufactures. Waste-free technology is being introduced only slowly. Poor use is being made of secondary raw materials. A thrifty attitude toward food and raw materials resources is not ensured in all sectors.

And take expenditure of a different kind: I have in mind the numerous amateur artisitc shows, sports festivals and invented jubilees involving the production of advertising prospectuses, badges, souvenir medals and so forth. Order must be imposed in these matters too -- we must have a sense of proportion.

One conclusion emerges -- the conclusion drawn by the CPSU Central Committee: All that we do and produce must be done and produced at the lowest possible cost, to a high standard, rapidly and well. And this is only possible if cadres' responsibility for the end results of work is resolutely increased and labor discipline and exactingness are strengthened in all sectors of production. This is an important economic and political task for party organizations and every communist and it must be resolved as a priority.

Despite measures adopted recently by party and soviet organs, trade unions and the Komsomol, considerable material and moral damage is still being done by absentees, drunkards, parasites and those who like living off the state. Particular attention should be paid to resolutely and promptly nipping in the bud any encroachments on socialist property. Groups of embezzlers and bribetakers were recently exposed and punished in the Leningrad Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Lenbytkhim Association and the Ptitseprom Trust.

I would like to stress again that party and soviet organs will resolutely, without any leniency, call strictly to account any persons violating the law, regardless of their official position. Here it is also important to make wider use of publicity in order to dispel the current impression that material losses or any other losses can be written off at the state's expense.

Leningraders rightly associate shortcomings in safeguarding law and order with the sometimes poor work by law enforcement organs. Workers in the militia, the prosecutor's office and the courts have not yet succeeded in achieving a substantial breakthrough in certain important avenues of strengthening legality. Inefficiency in uncovering crimes is tolerated. The courts do not go our to labor collectives to investigate cases often enough.

In accordance with the party's demands it is important to create public opinion such that instances of an unconscientious attitude to work, negligence and indiscipline are resolutely cut short at every enterprise and in every collective. The struggle against any negative phenomena must be unremitting and uncompromising.

An important role in questions of moral, aesthetic and military-patriotic education belongs to creative unions and collectives. Since the 26th party congress, and particularly during the period of preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, many of our theaters, movie studios, writers and representatives of other types of art have achieved considerable creative success.

All the same, the sky is not entirely cloudless on the cultural front. The need to overcome shortcomings in the artistic process was discussed in the party obkom bureau during the examination of the activity of the journals ZVEZDA, NEVA and AVRORA in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Creative Ties Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Communist Building." Communists working in creative unions and artistic collectives have a great deal to do in order to deepen traditional ties with labor collectives and enrich art with topical, vital content.

Our mass media must also play a more active part. It is the duty of workers in the press, television and radio to improve the quality of their work and consistently ensure the inseparable unity of propaganda, agitation and organizational work.

The CPSU Central Committee, G.V. Romanov went on to say, constantly emphasizes the need to improve in every way the standard of party leadership and the responsibility of cadres in all sectors, above all in the party and state apparatus, and the importance of strengthening the party's ties with the masses. This approach was confirmed by the recent meetings between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andoropv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Moscow machine tool builders, where, in the course of a frank, profound party discussion, questions of principle were raised in connection with topical problems of the country's internal life.

The party's Central Committee teaches communists to struggle boldly and resolutely against shortcomings in all spheres of management, the economy and public life. The struggle against the omissions and shortcomings in industry, agriculture, capital construction and transport which are under discussion would be more effective if every party gorkom and raykom did all it could to act as a genuine political headquarters in its region and strove persistently to step up the role of primary party organizations in fulfilling party and government directives.

Quite a few party apparatus workers visit enterprises very rarely and do not make full use of their visits to labor collectives for a detailed analysis of the state of affairs, for discovering the cause of shortcomings and for monitoring and verifying executiion.

Firmly pursuing a line toward intensified party leadership, the party gorkoms and raykoms must help in every possible way to enhance the role of all mass public organizations and orient them toward further improvement of work style.

An analysis of the implementation of the 17 January 1983 decision by the USSR Council of Ministers on serious shortcomings in the system of work at enterprises, organizations and institutions dealing with services to the people shows that not everything has been done yet to introduce appropriate order in this important sector. Many economic leaders, mainly at the lower levels, although aware of the new system of work at enterprises and organizations in the service sector, continue to give working people time off from production work for them to deal with personal matters. Often, workers in the service sector themselves try to deal with citizens' orders only during the hours when these citizens should be at work.

The reception of citizens at local soviet or trade union organs is still not fully systematized. In order to be received, the working people are forced to request leave of absence from their place of work. It should be noted here that if the leaders were more frequently to organize receptions at the labor collectives themselves at the end of shifts, there would be no need to approach superior organs during working hours.

The rooted practice of holding all kinds of sessions, conferences and seminars during working hours also leads to large nonproductive losses. It is necessary to change the approach to this matter and firmly recognize the work methods.

To a significant extent this also refers to our trade unions. They have been and are making a weighty contribution to the mobilization of working people to fulfill plans and pledges and to the solution of the problems of communist education. At the same time we have some -- and not just a few at that -- trade union organizations and even sectorial trade union obkoms which are working below their capacity and are disregarding the new requirements.

The abundance of solicited and circulated directives, information, reference material, reports and resolutions often overshadows vital work and holds back initiative.

Something else must be mentioned. Basic effort is often focused on concern for the social welfare of trade union members while forgetting the obligation and direct responsibility of trade unions for the development and improvement of production and for the more rational organization of labor and management. In many cases there is control only over that part of collective contracts which defines the management's obligations for the solution of social problems. At the same time they leave aside the obligation of trade union organizations concerning the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the quest for, and the more effective utilization of, reserves.

The party committees are obliged to explain more objectively and more convincingly the essence of the dual task of our trade unions and the need for even closer combination of rights and obligations in their activity.

It is necessary to enhance the role and significance of trade union membership. You have obviously seen reports in the press dealing with the expulsion of negligent workers from the trade union at workers' meetings. This has had a great impact on the violators themselves and on the collectives. Every worker, every citizen must understand that there are not, and there cannot be, any rights without obligations. This is the law of the socialist way of life, enshrined in the USSR Constitution. The careless and irresponsible attitude toward the fulfillment of obligations must in all cases reflect upon the opportunity to use the social benefits afforded by the enterprise and by society as a whole.

Speaking about the Komsomol, I would like to stress that it can and must be more active, more creative and show greater initiative. The Komsomol organizations are called upon to improve individual educational work, increase the mutual exactingness of the union's members and their responsibility for the set tasks and ensure a principled approach toward instance of young people's breaching labor and production discipline or public law and order.

The communists implement the party line in the work of public organizations. We must insistently strive so that every communist working within the apparatus of soviet organs and in leading bodies of trade unions, the Komsomol and People's Control manifests personal responsibility for the execution of functions assigned to him.

We are entering a crucial period: the report and election campaign is about to start in all echelons of the Leningrad party organization. This is always a serious test of the maturity of each party organization. The exacting analysis of collective work on the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions must become a new incentive for raising the militancy of party organizations in accomplishing the set tasks.

An important stage of this work will be represented by the meetings at which full and candidate members of the party obkom and members of the CPSU oblast organization's Auditing Commission will present to the communists information reports, which are essentially accountability reports, about the oblast party organization's work on fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. These meetings must be conducted to high political and organizational standards.

The Soviet people, G.V. Romanov stressed, are well aware that intense constructive labor offers the only reliable guarantee for further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and for consolidating its positions on the international arena and in the struggle for peace and people's security.

Today, when in the West there is increased activity by the imperialist "hawks" whose class hatred prevails not only over their sense of reality but at times even over common sense, the international situation has been exacerbated to a dangerous level. Our position on this question is exceedingly clear: the new peace initiatives recently proposed by the Soviet Union as a development of the peace program for the eighties point out realistic and constructive ways to diminish the threat of war, deepen detente and develop broad cooperation.

Being specific and clearcut, these initiatives encompass a broad range of complicated problems, the most urgent of which is to limit and reduce nuclear arms. This was reaffirmed at Yu.V. Andropov's recent meeting with the participants of the conference of Central Committee secretaries from the communist and workers parties of socialist countries on international and idelogical questions.

The citizens of Leningrad, just like all Soviet people, unanimously approve the peace proposals by our state and the socialist community countries. Imperialism's "crusade" will continue to be firmly opposed by the might of the first workers' and peasants' state on our planet, the cohesion of the Soviet people round the Communist Party and their readiness to devote all their energy to the strengthening of the motherland.

At the end of my speech I would like to say again that during the postcongress period the Leningrad party organization has done considerable work in all sectors of economic and cultural building. But we must not be satisfied just with the successes we have achieved. Equally, we have no right to play down the hardships and shortcomings.

A mood geared to real deeds, firm discipline and organization, and the attainment of high and results -- these are the goals toward which we are directed by the Party Central Committee, its Politburo and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This mood must permeate the work of the entire oblast party organization, each collective and every citizen of Leningrad.

Allow me to express my confident that the city's oblast's communists and working people will labor with even greater energy to fulfill the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, the targets of the 11 5-Year Plan and the tasks set by the 26th Congress of our Leninist party.

ZHUKOV ADDRESSES VISITING YOUTH DELEGATION

LD151804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (TASS) -- Georgiy Zhukov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting today with the delgation of the World Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth, which is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR.

The guests were told of the essence of the USSR's foreign policy and about the initiatives of the Soviet state which are aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war.

GRISHIN SPEAKS ON MOSCOW CONSTRUCTION WORK

PM151250 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on 28 March meeting of the Moscow construction industry party aktiv: "Building Soundly and Economically"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the party aktiv of Moscow city's organizations and enterprises of the construction industry and the for construction materials industry was held yesterday at the Oktyabr Movie Theater and Concert Hall.

The participants at the meeting discussed the question "On the Targets of Moscow City Party Organizations for Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Measures to Ensure the Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction of Housing and Social and Consumer Services Projects'."

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report to the aktiv meeting.

The CPSU Central Committee, V.V. Grishin said in his report, recently adopted the resolution "On Measures To Ensure the Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction of Housing and of Social and Consumer Services Projects," a document of great political, socioeconomic, and national economic significance. This important document is evidence of the constant attention and concern of the party and its Central Committee for further raising the Soviet people's living standards and creating all conditions for the well-being and happiness of the working people.

It is noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution that housing and consumer services projects construction is being carried out on a large scale in our country in accordance with the social program set by the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time it is pointed out that the work being done in this direction still does not accord fully with the party requirements.

The resolution exposes shortcomings in the fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and of cultural and consumer services facilities.

The party gorkom has examined the question "On the Targets of Party, Soviet and Economic Organizations in Moscow for Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Measures To Ensure the Fulfillment of Plans for the Construction of Housing and of Social and Consumer Services projects'." It was noted that the CPSU Central Committee resolution is of important significance for our city, where housing and cultural and consumer services projects are being constructed on a large scale. Organizational and political measures have been mapped out for the fulfillment of tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

A certain amount of work is being done in Moscow to improve capital construction in the light of decisions taken by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The city as a whole is fulfilling its plans for the commissioning of housing. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan there have been commissioned a total of about 7.7 million square meters of housing and 43 school buildings and the network of preschool establishments, hospitals, and polyclinics has been expanded. Qualitative changes are constantly occurring inthe city's massive development. The planning, architectural, and artistic solutions for residential areas are being improved. Obsolete types of housing are no longer built.

The systematic introduction of the Unified Catalog, elaborated by the Moscow designers, is continuing in the construction industry. In 1982 standarized item from the Unified Catalog used to construct a total of 2,743,000 square meters of housing, which is 22 percent of more than in 1980. These are high-rise blocks with improved interior planning and more sophisticated fittings and appliances.

The construction materials industry has been further developed. The modernization which has taken place and the commissioning of new capacities in a number of construction industry enterprises have made it possible to organize the production of new and efficient structural components and materials.

Lately the Moscow Party Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom have taken a number of steps to improve the coordination of development so as to eliminate the resulting imbalance between the construction of housing and of cultural and consumer services facilities.

At the same time, V.V. Grishin went on to note, the shortcomings to which attention was drawn by the CPSU Central Committee resolution also exist in the work of party organizations, economic organs under the Main Construction Administration of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and the contract organizations of ministries and departments carrying out construction work in the city.

There is slow implementation of the program to improve capital construction, adopted at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom 31 March 1982 plenum. There has been practically no increase in the volume of construction and installation work completed in the city. There has been slow growth in the capacity of contract organizations. The allocated capital investments are not being fully assimilated. A certain lag has been permitted to occur in the fulfillment of the master plan for Moscow's development in individual fields of capital construction.

Over the past few years plans have not been fulfilled regarding the construction and commissioning of preschool establishments, vocational and technical schools, hospitals, and other social projects. The capital investment quotes allocated to the city for housing construction are not fully utilized. Individual ministries and departments give practically no attention to this matter. The Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Capital Construction has utilized 85 and 64 percent of capital investment for the construction of preschool establishments and public health projects respectively.

The results of this year's first 2 months testify that the party organization and economic leaders in the capital construction field have failed to draw the appropriate conclusions for the elimination of existing shortcomings. The construction of many social and consumer services projects has been started without sufficient advance organization.

Some party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and many organizations at construction sites reconcile themselves with the nonfulfillment of plans for the construction of social and consumer services projects and fail to provide a sharp and principled evaluation of the facts leading to the wrecking of set targets. This cannot be described in any other way but as a direct breach of party discipline and party responsibility.

The party Central Committee has stressed that the unconditional fulfillment of the 1983 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan for the construction of housing, cultural, and consumer service projects is a most important task of great sociopolitical significance. The Central Committee has requested party and economic leaders to change readically their attitudes toward housing and other civil construction.

This must be born in mind by the leaders of construction organizations who are personally responsible for the fufillment of construction plan targets.

In their 12 January resolution the party gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom defined a complete set of measures and established specific deadlines for the commissioning of projects, including projects of housing and civil construction. This document must become an action program for CPSU raykoms, construction site party organizations, and economic leaders.

The Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration for Construction must immediately elaborate and approve at collegium sessions comprehensive measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution for ensuring the commissioning of housing, civic, and social projects according to plan in 1983 and the subsequent years.

Analysis has shown, the speaker noted, that the activity of construction main administrations and of many construction organizations at present does not meet party requirements.

To a certain extent this is linked with the fact that party organizations and economic organs are working badly on the fulfillment of the well-known 12 July 1979 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving the Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism for Raising Production Efficiency and Labor Quality." This applies mainly to the work of the city's general developers -- the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration for Capital Construction and the Moscow City Planning Commission.

The plans for the siting and construction of housing and social projects are drawn up without sufficiently deep study. The itemized lists of construction work are passed on very tardily to those who have to implement them even after the planning year has started. There are constant amendments to the locations of construction sites and changes in the type of housing.

The state of affairs in providing main services and laying roads is bad. Preparatory engineering work today is not being carried out in a single microrayon under construction. The Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Construction of Engineering Installations is slack in dealing with the execution of these operations.

Planning organs are also to blame for this. Quite often the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction and other contract organizations plan to commission housing or cultural and consumer service projects, say, in the current year while the connection of main services and laying of roads is planned for a rather later date. The uncoordinated development of the city continues.

This year it is planned to develop a major new housing estate in Krylatskoye. It is necessary to support the proposals by the construction workers, by the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administrations of Capital Construction and of Architectural Planning, and by the Kuntsevskiy CPSU Raykom that we should build there a totally complete urban complex by building, simultaneously with the commissioning of housing or even in advance of that, all cultural, consumer services, and municipal services enterprises so as to fully satisfy the population's needs for services of all kinds.

This approach must be used in the draft planning and construction of development rayons in the future.

At present we have in Moscow, apart from the gorispolkom's main construction administrations, 350 contract organizations under ministries and departments. And yet the ministries, with the exception of the USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification, of Transport Construction and of Communications, do not participate in the building of municipal services projects or the schools, children's institutions, or shops needed to serve the working people employed at their enterprises.

The shortcomings which have been noted indicate that many leaders of construction and design organizations and of planning organs have not yet reorganized their work in line with party requirements. It is to be hoped that the following leaders: Comrade Bitunov of the Moscow City Planning Commission; Comrade Boltovskiy of the Main Administration of Capital Construction; Comrade Makarevich of the Main Administration of Architectural Planning; Comrades Sukhotskiy and Molchanov of the main administrations which deal basically with housing and civil construction; and other leaders will draw the correct conclusions and take steps to put capital construction in order.

The main task is to radically alter planning in the construction sphere, draw up balanced and realistic work plans for all components in the construction process and introduce efficient organization of labor in all sectors. It is necessary to introduce measures for the creation of an appropriate quantity of preliminary work thus providing the basis for smooth commissioning of projects during the course of the year. By 1985 we must bring the level of preliminary work in housing and civil construction up to norm.

It is necessary to review the workload of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Construction of Engineering Installations and Concentrate its capacities on the construction of key installations and on carrying out engineering work in advance of key installations and on carrying out engineering work in advance in the districts under development.

The successful fulfillment of plans for housing and civil construction is determined to a large extent by the provision of materials and equipment. A powerful industry producing construction materials, products, and structural components has been created in the city. At the same time, individual branches of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of the Construction Materials and Components Industry (headed by Comrade Osipov) are lagging behind in their development.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution instructs the appropriate planning and supply organs and the organizations under ministries and departments to provide materials for housing and civil construction on a priority basis. In connection with this, the economic leaders and party organizations at ministries and departments at the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administrations must draw conclusions from the existing shortcomings and implement the necessary measures to ensure the timely and steady supply of everything necessary for the city's construction workers.

The existing system of component supply for construction projects is not up to today's requirements. It is impossible to accept as correct the fact that about 20 different enterprises may supply structural components and items to 1 housing block project. At the same time the system of engineering component supply to construction projects in accordance with installation and transportation schedules, which has proved its worth and which is operated by the housing construction combines of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction, has not been introduced within the system of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Construction Materials and Components Industry.

There is no efficient cooperation between construction workers and the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work (headed by Comrade Kovalev). Many completed housing blocks are not occupied for a long time because of delays in the installation and adjustment of elevator equipment. The enterprises under this main administration have almost halved the output of installation equipment and of various accessories and other equipment.

Much must be done by the design organizations of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administration of Architectural Planning to improve the building of housing and of social and consumer service projects. Questions of the siting of enterprises and institutions, and of housing, cultural, and consumer service premises must be more thoroughly thought out so as to find the most economical options and ensure that they have real material backup.

The city's integrated development requires the further development and introduction of the Unified Catalog not just in housing, but also in cultural, consumer services, and engineering construction work. It is necessary to transfer more rapidly to the comprehensive draft planning of microrayons as a whole, thus ensuring the simultaneous commissioning of housing and of the necessary cultural and consumer services projects.

The architects, designers, and economists at the Main Administration of Architectural Planning must direct their efforts toward resolving the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee in connection with reducing the prime cost of housing and civil construction, ensuring savings in material and labor expenditures, and accelerating the transition of the construction of housing and of social and consumer service projects to progressive [standard] series.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the quality of housing and civil projects being commissioned. The CPSU Central Committee, he said, has expressed grave anxiety about the low quality of construction and finishing work, and has demanded a decisive halt to instances of accepting unfinished housing or social and consumer service projects. The situation concerning the quality of construction work in the city is being put right extremely slowly. State commissions accept for commissioning many projects with considerable numbers of defects and low-quality work.

The CPSU raykoms, the party organizations, and the leaders at construction sites must resolutely combat instances of eyewash, distortion of plan fulfillment data, breaches of state accountability, and low quality of housing and civil projects being handed over for commissioning. It is necessary to elaborate specific measures so as to extirpate without fail from construction practice in Moscow instances where low-quality projects are handed over. The Moscow Gorispolkom must introduce order in the existing system for accepting projects for commissioning, and it must enhance the role and responsibility of rayispolkoms, the Administration of State Architecture and Construction Control, and the organizations which are to use and maintain these premises.

Widespread support and dissemination is merited, V.V. Grishin noted, by the valuable initiative by a number of leading teams of construction workers in the city, who have decided to work according to motto: "A Workers' Guarantee for High Quality in Construction!" This patriotic initiative is aimed at raising the responsibility of each labor collective at construction sites for the high quality of work.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution also draws attention to the important question of improving the repairs and maintenance of housing resources.

The capital's housing resources comprise a total of over 143 million square meters of floor area. This is an enormous asset.

To preserve it for many years to come is the duty and obligation of all concerned with the repairs and maintenance of housing resources. The city has introduced a system of planned preventive capital repairs to housing blocks. The capacity of specialized associations and trusts is being built up and the management system and structure of housing resources are being improved. In 2 years over 8 million square meters of housing have undergone capital repairs.

At the same time, the work by a number of city organizations, rayispolkoms, ministries, and departments to ensure the preservation of Moscow's housing resources, the timely and proper repair and reconstruction of housing, and the improvement of Muscovites' living conditions is still not fully in line with the targets set by the party Central Committee.

The gorispolkom and rayispolkoms, the main administrations, and the administrations responsible for the maintenance and repairs of housing resources must take effective steps to ensure the preservation of housing, to improve the organization of capital, and running repairs to housing, to increase the capacities of repair and house maintenance services, to strengthen plan and production discipline in labor collectives, and to enhance standards of housing and communal services to Muscovites.

It is necessary to develop socialist competition even more widely among the workers of housing management services and the population to bring the houses, house yards, and microrayons up to exemplary standards and to disseminate more vigorously the initiative for inhabitants to take over the preservation of housing blocks on a public basis.

The questions of improving the upkeep of the housing resources of rayon soviets and departments and of their repairs and maintenance must be constantly monitored by the CPSU raykoms, the party organizations of city economic services, and their ministries and departments.

An important role in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution, V.V. Grishin went on to stress, must be played by party raykoms and primary party organizations which are called upon to ensure the fulfillment of the party Central Committee resolution with respect to all issues, and to raise the standard of leadership, the effectiveness of control, and the exactingness toward cadres for fulfilling the plans for housing, cultural, and consumer service construction.

Communist construction workers constitute a significant detachment of the Moscow city party organization, with over 70,000 full and candidate party members in its ranks. They function in 500 primary party organizations, over 2,500 shop party organizations, and over 3,000 party groups.

The party gorkom and raykoms are working constantly to strengthen the party organization at construction sites, planning institutes, and enterprises of the construction materials industry; to enhance their militancy and vanguard role, and to improve the party organizational work.

Recently stronger party influence on the state of affairs in capital construction has been exerted by CPSU raykoms and by party committees and bureaus at construction sites. Great attention is being given to construction and to ensuring the commissioning of projects on schedule by the Voroshilovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Kalininskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Kuntsevskiy, and Pervomayskiy CPSU Raykoms.

And yet, the situation is not like this everywhere.

For example, the Sevastropolskiy Raykom exerts insufficient influence on raising the labor efficiency of construction collectives; is not sufficiently exacting toward party organizations and economic leaders at construction sites for strict adherence to plan discipline, for improving the organization of construction production, and for better quality of work; and does not make full use of all forms and methods of party influence to ensure that the projects constructed in the rayon are commissioned on schedule.

There are similar shortcomings in other rayons. Several CPSU raykoms are still slack in helping primary party organizations to conduct political and educational work, posting Communists to key sectors of production, and are slack in directing the work of party organizations toward developing socialist competition to fulfill the plans for housing and civil construction.

The content of ideological and political work here is often divorced from the tasks of enhancing the efficiency and quality of construction work and is not linked to the specific nature and requirements of working people. There is little motivating visual agitation at the construction sites of housing blocs and cultural, consumer, and municipal services projects.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution has instructed the party organizations to step up their mass political work among construction workers, increase the results of socialist competition and achieve mass introduction of the team contract method and the experience of leading collectives and production innovators.

In connection with this, special attention must be given to the development of the team contract method in construction and especially in housing and civil construction. It has to be noted that the party organizations and economic leaders at construction sites, planning institutes, and Moscow's construction industry enterprises are doing a certain amount of work to disseminate the team financial autonomy method. In 1982 the efforts of financially autonomous teams accounted for up to 40 percent of construction and installation operations carried out.

The best results were achieved by the contract teams headed by construction industry front runners and Heroes of Socialist Labor Comrades Zlobin, Zatvornitskiy, Demin, Gromov, and many others. As a rule, these collectives cope with plan targets ahead of schedule and, in comparison with other teams, they have significantly higher labor productivity and lower prime costs of construction and installation work and they achieved significant cuts in the time taken to erect the projects together with savings in construction materials.

At the same time, the opportunities offered by the team contract method in construction are still underutilized in the city. Financial autonomy is spreading only slowly in the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Administrations of Industrial Construction, of Construction of Engineering Installations, of the Construction Materials and Components Industry, and of Installation and Special Construction Work.

There is infrequent discussion of these questions at main administration collegium sessions and the results of the activity of enterprises, trusts, and construction administrations are often analyzed without taking into account the fulfillment of plans for the introduction of the team contract method and the work done on its development.

The leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom's main construction administrations must create all conditions for highly productive and efficient labor according to the team contract method.

The CPSU raykoms and the party organizations at construction sites, planning institutes and enterprises of the city's construction industry must hold economic leaders more strictly responsible for the introduction of the team contract method and must establish control over the observance of plan discipline and the fulfillment of contractual obligations by the administrations.

The organization work by CPSU raykoms and party organizations must be focused on the questions of construction production's transition to an intensive path of development, on accelerating the retooling and reconstruction of enterprises, on raising the quality and technical standards of construction work, on comprehensively increasing labor productivity, on improving planning work, and on intensifying the influence of the economic mechanism for raising the efficiency and quality of work.

In doing this work it is necessary to intensify the activity of party organizations and all communists in the struggle to realize the party policy. Without usurping the economic organs, the party committees and bureaus must strive consistently and purposefully to improve the organization of the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens, vocational and technical schools, hospitals, polyclinics, and other cultural and consumer services projects, as required by the CPSU Central Committee resolution. Existing shortcomings must be evaluated more exactingly and there must be more insistent efforts to eliminate them.

It is necessary to hold party and workers' meetings in all collectives to discuss the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution. The important thing here is to reach every person, nurture in the working people a high responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans for housing and civil construction, and attain a profound awareness by every worker of the significance of his personal contribution to the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan's targets. It is necessary to improve the style and methods of work by party organizations, committees, and bureaus, as well as by economic organs and public organizations.

The main conclusion that may be drawn is that the questions of capital construction, and mainly of housing and civil construction, are still the most important ones in the city party organization's activity. They must be always at the focus of attention of the party gorkom and raykoms and the primary party organizations. The immutable requirements for the organization of all work are exactingness, professionalism, and discipline. It is from this viewpoint that we must organize all our practical work. This is how the party Central Committee sets the task.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Communists and workers in construction and in the construction materials industry will do everything for the successful fulfillment of tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee resolution on housing and social and consumers services construction.

SHEVARDNADZE, KAPITONOV SPEECHES PUBLISHED

PM151335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Increasing the Militancy of Party Organizations: All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Excerpts] Tbilisi, 7 Apr -- Primary party organizations operate in the very thick of life, uniting the party's policy with the masses' living creatively.

How militant and enterprising is their work by what ways and means can the activity of grassroots CPSU components be brought up to modern-day requirements, what should be done to ensure that every primary organization firmly pursues the party line in its collective?

These questions are at the center of the attention of the all-union scientific and practical conference which opened in the Georgian capital today. Its theme -- "On Enhancing the Role of Primary Party Organizations in Developing the Working People's Social and Production Activeness, Strengthening Discipline, and Improving the Work Style." Taking part are primary party organization secretaries, workers from the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committees of union republic Communist Parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and the mass media, social scientists, and Soviet Army political workers.

The conference was opened by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Our conference, he said, is of partywide significance. Its partywide nature is determined by the fact that it will examine problems which are -- from the theoretical and practical viewpoint -- relevant to the whole party, in connection with enhancing the role of primary party organizations in developing the working people's social and production activeness, strengthening discipline, and improving the work style. It is noteworthy that this, the first all-union conference since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, will analyze precisely these aspects of the activity of grassroots party components, which form the party's basis and foundations. By the very fact of convening such a conference the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes the need for the whole party to make a sharp turn toward questions of the work of primary party organizations and labor collectives, where the decisions of the November plenum of the party's Central Committee and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions must be implemented first and foremost.

Tbilisi has been chosen as the venue for the conference. We attach special significance to this fact. Above all because the conference is beginning its work 11 years after the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom. The purpose of this most important party document, as well as subsequent CPSU Central Committee decisions addressed directly to Georgia's Communists and working people, was above all to radically improve the situation in the republic, strengthen its economic potential, and help the working people to more successfully resolve the tasks of communist building.

Speaking of the positive changes which have taken place in the republic in recent years, E. A. Shevardnadze stressed that all that has been done is mainly the result of the work which has been and is being carried out in primary party organizations. There was a stubborn, uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena, for the strengthening of party and state discipline, for a correct cadre policy, and for the establishment of positive processes in economic and social life.

The party teaches us to approach the task creatively and asserts a creative, businesslike work style, demanding an extremely concrete, extremely specific approach in the implementation of plans for communist building. But a creative style and creative approach do not spring up of their own accord. They are formed, developed, and established only in a creative atmosphere, in a situation of true creativity, with the most active participation by all Communists and with the primary party organization playing a guiding role, when realistic, concrete, and practical tasks are set for everyone. Only then can everything outmoded and obsolete be discarded. At the same time the creative atmosphere is itself always engendered by a questing, innovative approach to any task.

V.I. Lenin spoke of our party as the party of the future, a party of innovators. The party sees freshness of thought and freshness of words as the way to improve all work. The party wants living words. At the same time the party constantly calls on us to ensure the unity of words and deeds, to ensure that words always become deeds.

The all-union conference is simultaneously scientific and practical. These two sides, two aspects, determine the nature and thrust of all its work.

On the eve of the conference a CPSU Central Committee resolution was published "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress," which laid the foundations for the creation of a party of the new type and where special attention was devoted to the nature and content of primary party organizations, the plant social-democratic cells of that time. V.I. Lenin regarded them as strong points for agitation, propaganda, and practical organizational work among the masses.

The conference will help us to generlize the practical experience of primary party organizations' work accumulated in various parts of the country. Here too we will follow the advice of V.I. Lenin, who wrote of the need for "more study of what our practical experience, centrally and locally, offers..."

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed the need to concentrate the activity of party, state, and economic organs and all labor collectives on the key salients. The activity of primary party organizations, whose authority forms the authority of our entire party, is today concentrated in these key salients.

A report on "Developing the Working People's Activeness, Strengthening Discipline, and Improving the Work Style -- Urgent Tasks for Primary Party Organizations" was delivered by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I have great satisfaction in conveying to you, comrades, cordial greetings from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and his good wishes for success in the conference's work, he said. The holding of the present conference is another manifestation of the CPSU Central Committee's Leninist attentiveness toward the multifaceted practical experience which is accumulated locally. It is important to think about this experience, generalize all that is most valuable and generally significant, and think together about who best to use this experience in practice.

The conference is taking place in a situation where the Communist Party and all the Soviet people are working persistently to implement the socioeconomic tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums. In the speeches by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee's November plenum, at the celebrations of the USSR'S 60th anniversary, and in his article "Karl Marx' Teaching and Certain Questions of Socialist Buildng in the USSR," principled provisions are put forward on ways of resolving the tasks ahead. Key significance is attached to increasing the labor and sociopolitical activeness of working people and creating the conditions for developing their creative initiative and independence. In this light the need to increase in every way the militancy of primary party organizations is plain to see.

For nearly 80 years now our party, devoting all its activity to the selfless service of the working people's interests and the struggle for socialism and communism, has been in the front line of the revolutionary renewal of the world, the speaker went on.

Its vitality is largely determined by the strength and reliability of the base, the foundations, which primary party organizations make up.

V.I. Lenin, in creating a proletarian party of the new type, pointed to the need to ensure that the lowest-level organizations become the basic international cell in practice, not just in words. At the stage of developed socialism primary organizations with their wide network of shop organizations and party groups play an ever-increasing part in the implementation of party policy and the resolution of economic, sociopolitical, and educational tasks and link the party closely to the masses. This is a manifestion of the objective law of the growth of the CPSU's prestige and influence in society.

The enhancement of the primary party organization's role is determined above all by modern trends in our economic development -- the urgent need for economic intensification, the acceleration of the pace of scientific and technical progress, the more rational utilization of material resources and manpower, and the advancement of qualitative indicators into the forefront. Grassroots organizations bear responsibility for ensuring that the party's directives on the most important questions of our society's development are implemented in concrete form in the daily practice of labor collectives. The tasks of social development also cannot be successfully resolved today without reliance on party organizations.

Fundamental significance is attached to further improving socialist democracy and in particular to strengthening democratic principles directly in production. The realization of the growing educational potential of the socialist society and the formation of high civic qualities in the individual and a collectivist, patriotic and internationalist perception and conduct depend directly on the party organization.

The primary party organization, as the political nucleus of the labor collective, is called upon to actively promote the implementation of the collective's wide constitutional rights. It is responsible to the party for all aspects of the labor collective's activity and development, for creating a sound moral and political climate in the collective, and for its contribution to the common cause.

The CPSU now has 18,118,000 Communists in its ranks. The leading place in the party's social composition belongs to workers, of whom there are 8 million. Together with kolkhoz members they account for two-thirds of all Communists. At present there are 426,000 primary party organizations, where more than 70 percent of the country's able-bodied population is concentrated. All this is evidence of the great organizational and political potential of party organizations.

The core of labor activeness is the fullest utilization of the internal reserves of the socialist economy with a view to increasing production efficiency. Bring these reserves into play, ensure that economic activity at enterprises takes place in full accordance with the party's economic policy -- that is the duty of party organizations. The main thing for them was and is concern for the fulfillment of collectives' economic and social development plans.

Dwelling on questions of fulfilling 5-year plan targets, I.V. Kapitonov stressed that in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, major work has been launched centrally and locally. The party's Central Committee and its Politburo are implementing a wide range of measures of an economic and organizational nature to stimulate highly productive labor and the masses' initiative and overcome bottlenecks. Particular attention is devoted to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

Primary party organizations must study in depth the economic activity of collectives, place the emphasis on improving efficiency and quality, and step up exactingness as regards the observance of state interests. In this connection attention was drawn to the need to unconditionally fulfill delivery plans and contract commitments. The struggle for stable economic ties begins at the place of work and is waged in teams and shops. Its results depend directly on every worker's conscientious fulfillment of his duties. And here the influence of party organizations must be particularly active.

It is necessary to display party concern to ensure that autonomous financing teams become firmly established as part of life, that they are reinforced with Communists, and that the creation of party groups there proceeds more boldly. Party organizations must make better use of the right granted by the CPSU rules to monitor the administration's activity to establish a concrete, businesslike approach in work. A resolute struggle should be waged against attempts by individual economic leaders to justify their shortcomings in terms of so-called objective factors. The strength of party control lies in the profound analysis of problems, its connection with all organizational and educational activity, and its effectiveness.

Socialist competition is a powerful lever for mobilizing the masses. Party organizations are acting correctly in orienting it toward increasing labor productivity, ensuring the rational use and all-round saving of all types of resources and improving other indicators. It is important to make fuller use of the great potential of the movement for a communist attitude to labor, which is 25 years old this year.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the primary party organizations' tasks in strengthening discipline. This work must be stepped up and carried out systematically and purposefully and an atmosphere of high exactingness must be maintained constantly in every collective. "Without proper discipline -- labor, plan and state discipline," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said, "we cannot advance rapidly.... we need conscious, workers' discipline that will advance production. We must fill the struggle for discipline with great content and link it directly with the fulfillment of production targets.... Then the plans outlined by the November plenum of the party's Central Committee will be fulfilled."

It is necessary in every way to step up the educational role of the collective itself, to form within the collective sound public opinion against violators of discipline, and cultivate a profound awareness in every working person that discipline is not only the strict observance of internal rules, but a conscious, creative attitude toward your work. An uncompromising struggle must be waged not only against violators, but against those who connive with them. It is important to strengthen people's firm awareness that the line of discipline and order will be pursued undeviatingly.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary went on to characterize the tasks facing party organizations as regards rallying labor collectives and creating an atmosphere of comradeship, trust, and mutual assistance in them. He noted the need for constant concern by party organizations for the creation of suitable working, living, and leisure conditions for people; for their professional and cultural growth; and for the timely resolution of housing and consumer questions, and other social questions. The development of the working people's social activeness is an important task. Party organizations are called upon to help ensure that trade union and Komsomol organizations and all public organs in the collective operate effectively and help reveal each person's creative potential. Political education work must also serve these goals.

The speaker dwelt in detail on increasing the vanguard role of Communists. This role arises from the very nature of the party, which is the leader and organizer of the masses. The task is to ensure that every Communist participates actively in our common work. It is the daily concern of primary organizations to strengthen party discipline. Uncompromising exactingness in everything that concerns our party's honor and prestige is a necessary condition of further enhancing the vanguard role of Communists in all sectors of communist building.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to establishing a Leninist work style in all components. In relation to primary party organizations, this means ensuring in practice the unity of organizational and ideological education work, and a consistently political approach to the resolution of economic and social questions; a resolute turn toward organizing the strict execution of the decisions adopted, stepping up control, and increasing exactingness toward cadres for the task entrusted to them; concentrating the forces and attention of primary and shop party organizations and party groups on living work with people and on further strengthening the party's ties with the masses; increasing efficiency and coordination in work and eradicating formalism and excessive paperwork; and stepping up party influence on the work style of economic leaders and trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations. Without taking account of these requirements, party organizations cannot exert a mobilizing influence on the masses.

The ways of increasing the militancy and effectiveness of party organizations' work are many and varied. They include increasing the role of the elected aktiv and the standard of party meetings, and improving the activity of leadership organs, which must closely combine collegiality with personal responsibility and resolutely cut short attempts to substitute talks and endless meetings for real action.

Work is being done to improve type in the party at all levels. The speaker dwelt on the experience available here and the demands made on cadres. As a rule our workers are trained and quaified, he noted. And now success is determined by cadres' responsibility and creative activeness. Cultivating these qualities is an important task for primary party organizations.

The report devotes substantial space to questions of the leadership exercised by higher party organs over primary party organizations. The CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to these questions and is constantly engaged in generalizing the work experience of grassroots components. Just in the time since the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the activity of the party organizations of the Put K Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Fedorovskiy Rayon, Hustanay Oblast, the Dneproshina Production Association, and the Belorussian Yanka Kupala State Academy Theater has been discussed comprehensively. The preparation and discussion of a report in a higher organ helps party organizations to translate political directives into practical deeds.

Leadership over primary party organizatwns has nothing to do with exercising command; it organically combines democracy with centralism, the party masses' initiative and creativity with efficient organization of execution and strict control. Party committees, particularly gorkoms and raykoms, must reach every primary organization, see the situation in labor collectives clearly; know cadres; help them to organize their work better; and generalize and disseminate leading experience. Primary party organizations secretaries need constant attention, assistance and support.

The work of party organizatins is multifaceted and rich. It merits constant, profound study. There are many problems here awaiting intensive attention from scientists and the militant pen of party publicists.

In particular, good literature is needed aimed at secretaries of party organizations, party group organizers, and young Communists.

It is important, I.V. Kapitonov said in conclusion, for the conference's results to be a practical contribution to improving the work of primary party organizations in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and the tasks set in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum.

SHEVARDNADZE ON NEED TO IMPROVE CADRE WORK

PM141214 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Apr 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "To Improve Work With Cadres"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Coordinating Council for Work with Cadres has been held to discuss questions relating to further improving the work of selecting, placing, and training cadres in the light of the 17th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum decisions. It was chaired by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The session results were summed up by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze. Positively assessing the coordinating council's activities, he pointed out that it is helping to concentrate efforts in key areas and sectors of work with cadres and to enhance their skills. The council and its sections are examining the most urgent problems and promptly solving them. The Institute of National Economic Management is now a fully operational organ of the council.

The progress made is, on the whole, plain to see. Experience has been amassed, there is a foundation and a system has evolved. But only when we have the return, the end product, can what has been done be judged.

There are many unresolved questions and shortcomings in work with cadres. It is sometimes not sufficiently concrere, comprehensive, or purposeful.

The work of educating, training, and placing cadres must become a key sphere in the activities of every obkom, gorkom, and raykom and every leadership organ and establishment in the republic. It is also essential to radically reorganize the work of those links and services through which cadre policy is directly implemented. The sections of the coordinating council should help here.

The system for improving cadres, that system's organization, skills, and the creation of a corresponding material and technical base are objects of particular concern. There can be no place for formalism or a stereotyped approach here. The guiding principle of work in this sphere by ministries and departments must be to seek the most effective solutions and ensure that they make an impact on the results of the job in hand.

The training of mass profession specialist cadres is a matter of state importance. Despite the considerable work being done in this sphere by the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education there is still not enough being done to resolve the question. Everything possible must be done to enhance the prestige of mass professions and to seek effective ways of organizing the work of educating and training cadres in this sphere.

A radical improvement is called for in work with cadre reserves. The situation is still problematical although the first signs of systematic work in this sphere have not appeared in some sectors of the republic's national economy.

Taking part in the coordinating council session were: CPSU Central Committee executive A.I. Seleznev; Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan; V.M. Siradze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.Sh. Endeladze, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; Z.A. Lordkipanidze, second secretary of the Georgian SSR Komsomol Central Committee; and leaders of ministries and departments.

AZERBAIJAN, OTHER RAILROAD OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED

PM201500 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Editorial Office report under the "Reply to Criticism" rubric: "To Make the Trains Run Better"]

[Text] Following the publication of Pavlenko's letter entitled "The Train Was Late...." [Letter from Rostov Oblast reader] (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 5 February 1983), we received a reply from S.G. Popov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Railways Main Administration for Railway Traffic.

The delays of suburban trains in the Ilovaysk-Taganrog section have been caused mainly by difficulties in carrying the increasing number of railway cars and shortcomings in the maintenance and use of transport facilities, particularly on railroads in the Caucasus.

The Ministry of Railways is taking measures to ensure the unhindered passage of trains on the above-mentioned railroads. The reasons for the unsatisfactory operation of those railroads in January this year were examined at a ministry of Railways Collegium session.

For serious omissions in the ogranization of the transport process, a number of leaders of the Azerbaijan Railroad have been relieved of their duties, and chiefs of the Transcaucasus and North Caucasus Railroads have been disciplined. Greater exactingness is being shown toward leaders of railroads and branches.

A conference of workers of the Ilovaysk branch of the Donetsk Railroad and the Rostov branch Caucasus Railroad directly connected with train movement was held at Taganrog station last February. That conference formulated measures to improve the planning and organization of train operation via Martsevo junction and to ensure the passenger and suburban train schedule.

USSR LAUNCHES SPACECRAFT SOYUZ T-8 20 APRIL

LD201421 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- In accordance with the program for the study of outer space the Soviet Union launched the spacecraft "Soyuz T-8" at 1711 (Moscow time) on April 20, 1983. The spacecraft is piloted by a crew comprising Mission Commander Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Georgiyevich Titov; Flight Engineer, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Gennadiy Mikhailovich Strekalov; and Cosmonaut-Researcher, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Serebrov.

In keeping with the flight program "Soyuz T-8" is to dock with the orbital complex "Salyut-7 -- Cosmos 1443".

The crew is to carry out scientific-technical, medical, and biological research and experiments aboard the orbital complex.

Cosmonauts Titov, Strekalov, and Serebrov feel well. The on-board systems of the "Soyuz T-8" spacecraft are functioning normally.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SOYUZ T-8 PERSONNEL RELEASED

Commander Titov

LD201509 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 20 Apr 83

["Biography of the Commander of 'Soyuz T-8'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Titov, commander of the "Soyuz T-8" spacecraft, launched in the Soviet Union today, was born in 1947 in the town of Sretinsk, the Chita District (eastern part of the USSR). Following his graduation from the Chernigov Higher Air Force School in 1970 he served in the Air Force as pilot-instructor, and later as a flight commander with an Air Force regiment. He can fly several types of planes and has the qualifications of "Air Force Pilot, 1st Class", and "Test-Pilot, 3rd Class".

Vladimir Titov is a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

He was enrolled into the group of cosmonauts in 1976. He has undergone a complete course of training for space flights on "Soyuz T" spacecraft and "Salyut" orbital stations.

Flight Engineer Strekalov

LD201513 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 20 Apr 83

["Biography of the Onboard Engineer of the 'Soyuz T-8' Spaceship" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- The onboard engineer of the Soviet "Soyuz T-8" spaceship, launched today, a hero of the Soviet Union, Flier-Cosmonaut of the USSR Gennadiy Strekalov was born in 1940 in the town of Mytishchi near Moscow.

In 1965, he graduated from the Moscow Higher Technical School, and began working in a designing organisation. Strekalov earned himself the reputation of an engineer with vast knowledge and capable of taking initiative. He took part in developing and testing spacecraft. He is a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Strekalov joined the cosmonauts group in 1973. He made his first flight into space in 1980 as a researcher-cosmonaut withthe "Soyuz T-3" spaceship and the "Salut-6" orbital station.

Flight Researcher Serebrov

LD201516 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 20 Apr 83

["Biography of the Cosmonaut-Researcher of 'Soyuz T-8'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Aleksandr Serebrov, Cosmonaut-Researcher of the "Soyuz T-8" spacecraft, launched in the Soviet Union today, was born in 1944 in Moscow. In 1967 he graduated from the Moscow Physical-Engineering Institute and worked as a researcher with one of the chairs of the institute for nine years.

Since 1976 Aleksandr Serebrov, who has the academic degree of candidate of sciences (technology), has been working at a design bureau. He showed himself to be a highly-qualified and resourceful worker capable of solving complicated engineering and scientific tasks on his own. He took part in developing and testing of spacecraft.

Aleksandr Serebrov is a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He made his first space flight in August 1982 on "Soyuz T-7" spacecraft and the "Salyut-7" orbital station.

TASS INTERVIEWS SOYUZ T-8 PERSONNEL 20 APRIL

Commander Titov

LD201533 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 20 Apr 83

["Interview with Cosmonaut Vladimir Titov" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- I am lucky to start on an orbital flight with seasoned cosmonauts -- my friends Gennadiy Strekalov and Aleksandr Serebrov, the TASS correspondent was told by the crew commander of the "Soyuz T-8" spaceship Vladimir Titov. Besides, there will be three of us working onboard, which makes for greater efficiency. This is the advantage of the "Soyuz T" spaceship which can be used in its two-seater and three-seater versions.

I recall, Titov said, the special parachute training. Together with my friends -- "The Oceans" (these will be the names of the members of our crew during the communications sessions with the Earth) -- we were able to achieve significant successes in parachute jumping. We "soared" in the free fall, moving close to one another, and, even during the moments of the free fall, managed to pursue communication sessions reporting our sensations and feelings.

Of course, what was important were not the parachute jumps by themselves, Titov said, For us, it was a kind of training that enabled us to test our will strength and endurance in real stress situations.

These daily arduous training sessions on Earth were to help us in performing the vast research programs pursued in the interests of the different sectors of national economy.

From the orbit, we shall be helping forestry and agricultural workers, and geologists. Incidentally, Vladimir Titov said, I am linked with ties of friendship of long standing with geologists. It so happened in my life that in my youth I had to work with an oil prospecting expedition. My duties were modest ones -- those of a stroker. My task was to provide heat for the drilling rig. And it goes without saying that at that time I could hardly know that I would have a chance of flying in space and to see familiar places from the porthole of a spacecraft.

Flight Engineer Strekalov

LD201539 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 20 TASS -- It is with great excitement that we are waiting for the encounter with the "Salyut-7" orbital station which is to become our "space house," Gennadiy Strekalov, flight engineer of the "Soyuz T-8" spacecraft, told a TASS correspondent in an interview before the blast-off. Our Comrades Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev worked on the "Salyut-7" station for 211 days.

The new docking unit of the "Salyut-7" station has been modernised and is more reliable as compared with the previous ones. It will allow in the future bigger spacecraft to dock with the station, the cosmonaut said.

It is very valuable that many of the recommendations made by members of the earlier crews of the "Salyut"-type stations were taken into consideration during the assembly of the "space house." Specifically, the problem of easy replacement of many of its units has been solved, thus, notably facilitating the process of repairs in space.

One of our main tasks, the cosmonaut went on to say, is to set all the on-board systems of the station in working order. For all of them were in mothballs, while the "Salyut-7" station was orbiting the earth in an unmanned flight. So, there will be enough work for all the members of our crew.

We have long been getting ready for the flight. So now all the three of us can say with confidence: We are ready for the encounter with the station, and we have not the slightest doubts as to the reliability of our space equipment.

Flight Researcher Serebrov

LD201526 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- I am happy that soon I will again find myself in the Salyut-7 station which became another home for me so quickly, TASS has been told by Cosmonaut Aleksandr Serebrov, cosmonaut-researcher of the crew of the Soyuz T-8 spaceship. Last summer he worked together with Leonid Popov and Svetlana Savitskaya in orbit as a member of the first mixed crew.

My colleagues, Vladimir Titov and Gennadiy Strekalov, and I are looking forward to interesting work aboard the orbital research complex. First, there will be a new large freight spacecraft, the Cosmos-1443, which we are going not only to unload but also to accommodate to our needs.

The biotechnological experiment "Tavriya," which we conducted with Leonid Popov and Svetlana Savitskaya, will be continued.

We will observe under the man and biosphere programme the condition of pastureland, nature preserves, and forests. We already conducted such observations, using planes, in Moldavia (a republic in the southwest of the USSR), Stavropol territory, and the Kuban area (North Caucasus), Serebrov said. Now these studies will be continued from outer space.

We have been carefully preparing each of the future experiments for a long time before the mission. Meetings with notable scientists from the Byurakan Astrophysical Observatory near Yerevan, capital of Armenia (Soviet Caucasian Republic), and also from the Crimean Observatory come to mind. We cooperated with them in preparing astrophysical studies in outer space. I believe that such serious preparations on earth guarantee the success of the future work of the crew in orbit, Aleksandr Serebrov said.

KOMMUNIST ON ENERGY GENERATION IN SPACE CITED

LD201119 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- The energy problem, the principles of a cost-saving transformation of solar energy into electricty, and its transmission over large distances should occupy one of the central places in long-term outer space programmes, believes Academician Vasiliy Mishin. An article by Academician Mishin has been published in the KOMMUNIST journal.

The history of Soviet cosmonautics convincingly bears out the truth that the topical trends in science and technology originate and intensively develop in accordance with the vital earthly requirements of humankind, Vasiliy Mishin stresses.

Academician Mishin points out that an orbit of an artificial Earth satellite with an area of a circle the radius of Moscow's Sadovy Ring, girdling the central part of the Soviet capital, receives as much energy as will be generated by all of the Soviet Union's electric power stations in 1985. An important advantage of the projects for transforming solar energy into electricity, in the academician's opinion, is not only the preservation of the resources of the earth and normal conditions for human life, but also the opportunity of creating a new outer space energy consuming production. "Such productions exist, but they will be tremendously advanced in the future."

On top of that, there are no fundamental difficulties in outer space for the transmission over large distances of concentrated energy streams to supply electricity for spacecraft without power generating systems of their own. It is one of the ways for the creation of a new class of cost-saving electric rocket space transport vehicles, Academician Mishin believes.

The principles of the transformation of energy by means of solar batteries, which are discussed in the foreign press, are, in Academician Mishin's opinion, far from being the only answer to the problem. More promising will, perhaps, be the use of film mirror concentrators of solar energy and thermonuclear transformers. Such systems will make it possible to reduce many times the volume of the cargoes carried into the orbit. Power generating sets with an aggregate generating capacity equal to those of all of the USSR'S hydropower stations in 1985 will be put into an orbit by means of 12-15 launchings of a booster rocket with a payload of 120-150 tons. But, Academician Mishin points out, the implementation of projects for the supply of electricity from space to facilities on the Earth shall not be accelerated until the physics of interaction of powerful energy sources and the atmosphere is properly studied.